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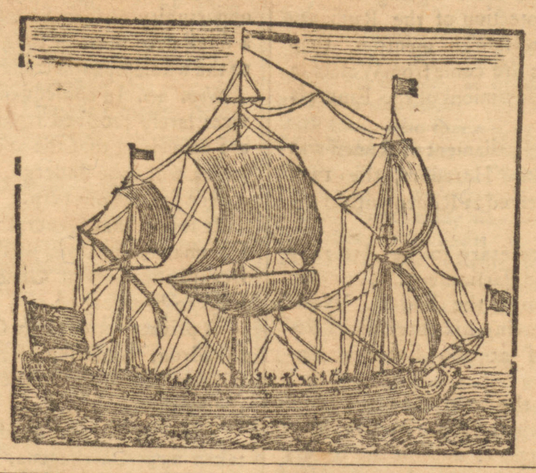
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, February 6, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13½	2d. ditto, 0 15¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 15½	4d. ditto, 2 12
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 15	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 14½	12d. ditto, 8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL POWEL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the first quality, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels,
BARBADOS SPIRIT, fit for immediate use, by the quarter cask or hogshead,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE, in casks or bottles,
And a parcel of RHUBARB,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE AND CO.

STEWART HERBERT, JUN.
PRINTER, of the borough of Lancaster,
Has just published, and made ready for sale, (price *Eighteen Pence*)
THE CHRONICLE of the KINGS of ENGLAND, from the reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror, or first King of England, down to his present Majesty GEORGE the Third: Containing a true history of their lives, and the character which they severally sustained, whether in *Church* or *State*, in the *Field* or in *private Life*. The whole attempted in that concise and verable diction of our forefathers, the ancient Jewish historians.
By NATHAN BEN-SADDI.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Jan. 29, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a run-away servant, JAMES BARTLEY, an Irishman, about five feet five inches high, pitted with the small-pox: He acknowledges himself to be the person advertised by Robert Lee, of Middletown township, near Carlisle. His master is hereby requested to pay charges and take him away.
JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subscriber, living in Little Britain township, Lancaster county,
A VALUABLE Plantation, or tract of patent land, containing two hundred and two acres, with the usual allowance: About one half of said land is cleared, the remainder good thriving timber; there is about fifteen acres of meadow made and mostly well watered, and as much more may be made; also a good log dwelling-house and barn, a good stone spring-house over a good spring, and a young bearing orchard; the whole in pretty good repair, well watered and pleasantly situated. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.
THOMAS PLUMMER.

TO BE SOLD,
ABOUT thirty tons of choice upland HAY, all of which is first crop, apply to WILLIAM STANDLEY.
N. B. All those that are indebted to said STANDLEY for earthen ware, longer than the usual credid, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to prevent any further trouble.

TO BE LET,
A LARGE brick House, situate on the corner of Bridge-street and Front-street, in Baltimore town, near the upper bridge, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms and a passage on the first floor, two convenient lodging and one large assembly room on the second, and four on the third, with a brick passage, kitchen and smoke-house, a large stable, yard, and garden; the whole in good repair; suitable for an Innholder, or any other public business. Any person inclining to rent, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber. JOHN GRIFFITH.

A HOUSE, LOT and TANYARD, in WILMINGTON, TO BE SOLD.

A NEAT brick dwelling-house, kitchen, spring-house, a good garden, and meadow, pleasantly situated on a lot bounded 160 feet on Front-street, the same on Second-street, and 260 feet on West-street. The Tanyard is furnished with a spring of water that commands, or is higher by several feet than needful to convey water to any part required, and more than sufficient for that use. The mill-house, curriers shop and beam-house well built of stone; a neat slaughter-house adjoining, also of stone, furnished with water from the spring aforesaid, almost all new and in good repair, with sundry other buildings and improvements. On the whole it may be justly said to merit the attention of those concerned in that branch of business, as it is near the two market-houses in a thriving town, and bids fair for being an advantageous stand. About 500l. of the purchase money will be expected; the remainder may lay in the purchaser's hands. For further particulars enquire of
ZECHARIAH FERRISS.
N. B. The Stock in the yard may also be had at a reasonable rate, and whoever purchaseth may have possession in the Fifth month next.

TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP BENEZET,
At his Store the corner of Market and Third-streets,
BEST English gun flints by the thousand, bar lead, needles, sealing wax, mace, saffron, Turlington's balsam by the dozen, black silk cravats and silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, black gauze handkerchiefs, ribbonds, blue long cloths, red painted looking-glasses, Chapmans books, ferrits, and a large assortment of India callicoes.

IRISH LINENS.
A VERY neat assortment of 3-4, 7-8, yard, ell, and 9-8 wide brown and white Irish linens, sheetings, tickens, &c. from 42d. to 5s. 6d. Irish, per yard, lately received from the bleachers in Ireland, now opened and will be sold at a reasonable rate, for CASH ONLY, by
MARY EDDY AND SON,
In Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
A FINE large bay COACH HORSE, has a star and snip, is between fifteen and sixteen hands high, trots exceeding well, and is sold for no other reason than that he has too much spirit for the use that is made of him: The price is 50l. Enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the George tavern, the corner of Arch and Second-streets.

TO BE BOUND OUT,
For a Term of Years,
A STRONG hearty Negro Girl, about thirteen years of age, has had the small-pox and measles, and can be recommended for honesty. A place in the country would be most approved of. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR CORK AND NEWRY,

THE SHIP BRITANNIA,
JOHN SOUDER, Master;
WILL sail with all convenient speed, having seven-eighths of her cargo ready to go on board; she is a fine cedar and live oak built ship, with excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH CARSON, or said master on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Esquire's wharf.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL,
Manufactured by W. HUMPHREYS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to English, to be SOLD in blister, faggot, or flat bars suitable for carriage springs, by
Uriah Woolman and *B. Shoemaker*,
In Market-street, PHILADELPHIA.

Limestone Run, Jan. 17, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the west branch of Susquehanna river, about twelve miles above Shamokin Fort, in the province of Pennsylvania, on the 3d inst. an indented Irish servant boy, named THOMAS COULTER, 17 or 18 years of age, smooth faced, fair hair, and fresh colored, his right hand and wrist remarkably larger than the left: Had on and stole with him a lead colored coat, made surtout coat fashion, but the tail of it lately cut off short, two shirts, one of them striped and the other tow linen, two pair of buckskin breeches, half worn, one pair of blue and red stockings, all home made; an old wool hat, half worn shoes, with large square brass buckles, a pair of green Indian leggings, patched with red cloth. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals in this province, shall have FIVE DOLLARS, and if taken up out of this province, or brought home, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN NELSON.
N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

December 19, 1774.

WHEREAS MATTHIAS DICH, of Brothers Valley township, in the county of Bedford, and province of Pennsylvania, hath sold to the subscriber two tracts of land, each tract containing one hundred and fifty acres, and hath received six pounds in part payment for the said land, and a bond for eight pounds, bearing date the 27th day of May, 1773, and payable from the subscriber to the said MATTHIAS DICH, the 27th day of May, 1774: And whereas the said MATTHIAS DICH cannot make me a sufficient right to the said land, and hath absconded himself, I do hereby forwarn any person or persons from taking any assignment on the said bond, for I will not pay it unless compelled thereto by a due course of law.
MICHEAL GAIGER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN out of the shop of the subscriber, in West Whiteland township, Chester county,—four silver WATCHES, one of which was made by Isaac Rogers, London, No. 8023; another by J. Williams, London, No. 2340; another by Edward Duffield, Philadelphia, No. 7; and the other by F. Moore, London; No. 1391. Also one pinchbeck WATCH, maker's name, C. Charleson, London, No. 10722, with three cases, one of which is remarkably large, the other two of a common size. Whoever apprehends the thief, and secures the watches with the cases, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief be prosecuted to conviction, shall receive the above Reward, paid by
ELI BENTLEY.

TO BE SOLD,
At the stables of the subscriber, in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, that famous HORSE
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.
HE is equal, if not superior in beauty, to any horse imported to America; full blood, bred by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, got by that famous horse Partner, and when in the possession of Col. Taylor, beat the most capital horses in the south governments of Carolina. He is a dark chesnut, fifteen hands high, eight years old, with a blaze in his face. He covered last season upwards of sixty mares, in great character. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM CARSON.
N. B. If not sold before the first of March next, he will be let to mares the ensuing season, at the above mentioned place.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
WENT AWAY from the subscriber, living in Market-street, at the corner of Sixth-street, an Irish servant man named THOMAS HAINES, five feet high, thirty-four years of age, came in last September with Capt. Price; had on and took with him, a blue body coat and another of the same colour under it, a red jacket with sleeves, a pair of buckskin breeches, worsted stockings, a hat with a small brim, and new shoes with round brass buckles: He has a small face, is of a sandy complexion, and has short light hair; is very much given to strong liquor, talkative, and swears very much. Whoever secures the said servant in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM POATE.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

From the London MORNING CHRONICLE.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THE severe punishments which we have inflicted on the Americans for (in my opinion) only imaginary offences, sufficiently countenance the resentment they have shewn in their writings, as well as at their public meetings.

From a correspondent at Boston, I have received a pamphlet called a *Summary View of the Rights of British America*; who the author is, my friend does not mention, he is certainly a very able writer, and has proved the illegality, as well as tyranny, of our proceedings to his fellow subjects on that side of the Atlantic, but the violence of his anger hurries him into expressions which should not, indeed, cannot be countenanced; however wrong government may act, such a style ought to be avoided; it is much more likely to inflame than appease. The author, in expostulating with the King, holds the following language:—"Let not the name of George the IIId. be a blot in the page of history! the whole use of government consists in the art of being honest. Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail. Kings are the servants, not the proprietors of the public." There are several other passages, equally rude and impudently familiar. Many writers have adopted this mode of addressing their sovereign, since Junius's famous letter to the King, but I totally disapprove of it. Neither is his Majesty blameable for the present commotions in his American dominions; his servants only are amenable to the laws, every man who advised the several acts which have produced these unhappy divisions, ought to tremble for his head.

My principal motive for troubling you with this letter, is to complain of the republication of the pamphlet here, where it will injure, but cannot serve the cause it is meant to support. Are there minds base enough to take pleasure in the increase of our unhappy divisions? forbid it Heaven! In quieter days such an attempt to disturb the public tranquility would meet with the exemplary punishment it deserves, but now, *the times are out of joint.*

ANTI-BRUTUS.

N. B. The dedication is an additional insult to his Majesty. I shrewdly suspect Junius and Tribunus to be the same person.

BOSTON, *January 23.*

The Printers in this and the other American Colonies are requested to insert the following in their several News-papers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Committee appointed by the town of Boston to receive and distribute donations for the charitable purpose of relieving and employing the sufferers by means of the act of Parliament commonly called the Boston Port Bill, from a due regard to their own characters, and that of the town under whose appointment they act, as well as for the sake of the said sufferers, who depend upon the continual beneficence of their friends for necessary relief; think themselves obliged, in this public manner, to contradict a slanderous report raised by evil-minded persons, spread in divers parts of this province, and perhaps more extensively through the continent.

The report is, that "each member of the Committee is allowed Six Shillings, as some say, Half a Guinea, for every day's attendance; besides a commission upon all the donations received, and other emoluments for their trouble." The Committee therefore thus openly declare that the above mentioned report is in every part of it groundless and false; and that they have hitherto attended and acted in their office, and still continue so to do, without any intention, hope or desire of receiving any other reward in this life, but the pleasure which results from a consciousness of having done good.—So satisfied are they of their own *disinterested* motives and conduct in this regard, that they can safely appeal to the omniscient Being for their sincerity in this declaration.

And whereas the Committee have this evening been informed by a letter from the country, of another report equally injurious, viz. That "the Committee have employed poor persons in working for themselves, and gentlemen of fortune with whom they are particularly connected in their private concerns, and paid them out of the donations received;" the Committee do with the same solemnity declare the said report to be as false as it is scandalous.

They were early apprehensive that the enemies of *Truth* and *Liberty* would spare no pains to misrepresent their conduct and asperse their characters; and therefore, that they might have it in their power to vindicate themselves, they have constantly kept regular books, containing records of *the whole* of their proceedings; which books, as the Committee advertised the Public some months ago, are open for the inspection of such as are inclined to look into and examine them.

The Committee now challenge any person whatever to make it appear, that there is a just foundation for such reports. Until this *reasonable* demand is complied with, they confide in the justice of the Public that no credit will be given to reports, so injurious to the Committee, and to this oppressed and insulted people.

If the friends of truth will inform the Committee of any reports they may hear, tending to defame the Committee, and by that means to discourage further donations for the benevolent purpose of relieving the sufferers above-mentioned, it will be acknowledged as a particular favour.

Signed by order of the Committee,
SAMUEL ADAMS, Chairman.
Boston, Jan. 20, 1775.

NEW-JERSEY, *Perth-Amboy.*

House of Assembly, January 25th, 1775.

MR. Crane, and Mr. Kinsey, laid before the House the proceedings of the Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, in September last; which were read.

On the question, whether the House approve of the said proceedings? it passed in the affirmative.

Resolved, That this House do unanimously approve of the proceedings of the Congress.

Resolved unanimously, That James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Esqrs. (or any three of them) be, and they are hereby appointed Delegates to attend the Continental Congress of the colonies intended to be held at the city of Philadelphia in May next, or at any other time and place; and that they report their proceedings to the next sessions of General Assembly, instructing the said Delegates to propose and agree to every reasonable and constitutional measure for the accommodation of the unhappy difference at present subsisting between our mother country and the colonies, which the House most ardently wish for.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Speakers of the Assemblies of New-York and Pennsylvania.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be given to James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Esqrs. for their faithful and judicious discharge of the trust reposed in them at the late Continental Congress.

A true copy,
JONATHAN DEARE, Clk.

Continuation of the Intelligence brought by the LORD HYDE PACKET.

GRAND CAIRO, Auguſt 25.

THERE is a very violent religious war broke out in Perſia, in the kingdom of Dageſtan, between the ſect of Omar and the Gauers, who worſhip the everlaſting fire; it is but ſix months ſince it firſt began, and it is computed 120,000 people have been killed already, the Gauers are the moſt numerons, but the other party are generally victorious.

From the frontiers of Switzerland, Oct. 24. On the 10th of laſt month an earthquake was felt at Altdorff, the chief town in the canton of Uri, which threw the inhabitants into great conſternation. There were three different ſhocks, one at three o'clock in the morning, another at nine, and the laſt at eleven, which however happily did no damage. About four in the afternoon there was ſo violent a ſhock, that the great church was conſiderably damaged by it. The ſteeple was divided into two.—The dome of another church was ſplit and fell down, and many other buildings were thrown down; but the town houſe ſuffered moſt of all the publick buildings. The pariſh church of Strinxen, at two leagues diſtance, was entirely deſtroyed. Enormous blocks of ſtone fell from the mountains along the lake of the Four Cantons, and another ſuch ſhock would have in a manner deſtroyed the whole country. The 11th about midnight another ſhock was felt, and one ſtill more conſiderable towards three in the morning. Publick prayers and proceſſions were immediately ordered to implore the clemency of the Almighty. The earth has hardly been ſtill ſince, which has terrified the inhabitants to that degree, that they have retired into the country, and lie under tents.

Paris, Oct. 25. The Princes, Peers, the Grand Officers of the Crown, and other perſons who had ſeats in the bed of juſtice, having taken their places, as likewiſe the keeper of the ſeals, and Magiſtrates of the Council, the King made the following ſpeech:

"Meſſieurs, I aſſembled you to acquaint you with my reſolution of re-eſtabliſhing the antient Members of my Parliament in their functions, This may ſerve as a proof of my tenderneſs for my ſubjects; but I do not loſe ſight that their tranquility and happine s demands, that I preſerve my authority in all its plenitude.

"My keeper of the ſeals will more amply explain my will to you"

After this the keeper of the ſeals explained the King's pleaſure, and then the King ſpoke again to the following purport.

"Meſſieurs, I am well aſſured of your attachment and zeal to give my ſu jects an example of ſubmiſſion."

After this the King ordered the Grand maſter of the ceremonies to fetch the old members of the Parliament from the chamber of St. Louis.

Then the King having ordered that the Sieur Hue de Miromeſnil ſhould, in the preſent circumſtances, immediately perform the functions of Chancellor, the Sieur Serquier thoſe of Attorney General, the Sieur Joly thoſe of Solicitor General, and the Sieur Alligre thoſe of firſt Preſident of the Parliament; they all took their places accordingly; after this the edicts, &c. were read and regiſtered.

After the reading of the edict for re-eſtabliſhing the antient officers of the Parliament, the Firſt Preſident, by the King's permiſſion, made a ſpeech.

Paris, Nov. 28. The firſt Preſident, having finiſhed his diſcourſe, the Gens du Roy having permiſſion to ſpeak, the Sieur Segnier made a ſpeech for them.

The Gens du Roy having requeſted the edict to be regiſtered, it was done accordingly by the King's order, who then made the following ſpeech:

"You now know my pleaſure, and from your zeal for the public good, and your attachment to the true principles of Monarchy, I expect you would exactly conform to what I have preſcribed: You may depend on my protection and countenance as long as you worthily fill the places you occupy, and do not attempt to enlarge the bounds of power which is granted to you."

The Count de Maurepas, who has only the title of a miniſter, was not at the bed of juſtice, nor was the Duke de Choiſeul; but the Duke d'Aguilon came from his country ſeat to be preſent at it.

Cadiz, Oct. 26. In conſequence of orders received yeſterday from Court, the St. Januarius man of war of 70 guns, and two frigates of 36 guns each, which lay in our road, and were going to Ferrol, are ordered to ſail as ſoon as poſſible for Ceuta, with troops and military ſtores.

Rome, Nov. 6. It is computed that no more than 44 Cardinals will aſſemble in the conclave; and that when theſe are arrived, they will forthwith proceed to the election of a Pope. Cardinal Stoppani has received the laſt ſacraments, and the phyſicians have little hopes of his life.

Madrid, Nov. 7. Advices from Africa import, that the King of Morocco has not continued any offenſive diſpoſitions on the ſide of Ceuta or Oran; but in the mean time he is ſending troops and ammunition that way. Some later accounts ſay, that Prince is marching a conſiderable army to attack either Ceuta or Mellile.

Peterſburgh, Nov. 8. Lieut. Col. Dromſitz arrived lately from the Imperial army, with the agreeable account that Dewlet Gweray, the Turkiſh Governor, has abandoned all his conqueſts and retired to Oczakow by order of the Porte.

The ſame courier brought an account, that a general pardon was publiſhed throughout the Crimea and the neighbouring country for the adherents of Pugatſcheff, and that numbers daily rejoin the imperial colours, which are placed in the middle of the grand plain of Baſciherai.

Turin, Nov. 9. The King has prohibited the Gazette of Nice from being any longer printed.

Peterſbourg, Nov. 11. The Kirgi Tartars, notwithſtanding General Panin's army is ſo near them, have lately made ſeveral incurſions into the neighbouring provinces; in one of which they have entirely deſtroyed a colony of Moravians.

Warſaw, Nov. 12. The inhabitants of Walachia are under great concern for the Ruſſians leaving that country, being apprehenſive that the Turks will take that opportunity to revenge themſelves upon them for their ſufferings in the late war; ſeveral families are therefore going to put themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſians. The laſt letters from Peterſburgh mention, that upwards of 3000 families are come from Walachia to ſeek an aſſylum in the dominions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Paris, Nov. 16. The Parliament of Rouen was re-eſtabliſhed by the Duke d'Harcourt, the 12th of this month, he was received at Rouen with every demonſtration of joy.

The Sieur Royer, Secretary to the Attorney General of the ſuppreſſed Parliament, has undergone a long examination in the Baſtile. He is ſaid to have amaſſed, during his three years Secretaryſhip, upwards of 20,000 livres per annum.

Paris, Dec. 4. All the maritime towns of France have charged their Deputies, in this city, to make remonſtrances againſt the orders they have received to conform in future to the conventions which the court of Great-Britain has obtained for the prohibition of ſending foreign manufactures to their colonies. The Deputies went, upon this occaſion, in a body to Mr. de Trudenne, ſuperintendant of the manufactures of France; but he told them, the demand made by the court of Great Britain was nothing more than the execution of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two courts, and which his Majeſty had lately renewed; and, therefore, they muſt not expect any alteration in reſpect to the affair in queſtion.

LONDON, *November* 24.

It was rumoured yeſterday, that the laſt merican packets brought accounts from General Gage which have alarmed adminiſtration. It is ſaid he adviſes conciliating meaſures, or an immediate reinforcement of ſome regiments, as the Americans have aſſembled an army of obſervation greatly ſuperior to his in number, and equal in diſcipline; and ſhould he attempt to enforce obedience to the late laws, he dreads the conſequence.

Accounts from Gibr ltar and the Mediterranean are full of the vaſt preparations now going on in the ſeveral ports of Spain, particularly on the weſtern coaſts of that kingdom. It is added, that no leſs than eleven thouſand land forces have been ſent to America and the Weſt-Indies in the courſe of the laſt 18 months, and that more naval ſtores have been imported from Sweden, Norway, and other parts of the north of Europe within that period, than during any five years ſince the peace.

The conduct of the miniſtry in America is become ſo univerſally blamed, that ſome of the Courtiers have ventured to ſpeak of it in the drawing-room, where the talking freely of politics is reckoned a crime equal to any of the ſeven deadly ſins. Our correſpondent thinks ſome little allowance might be given to that infirmity even at Court, for if it had not been for politics, the preſent Royal Family would never have enjoyed the crown of England.

The new Parliament is ſaid to be ſo perfectly the thing for the Court, that the Premier has declared himſelf impatient for their aſſembling.

The following toaſt is given in all polite and genteel companies throughout Scotland: "To the free and independent Lords of Scotland, who oppoſed the Miniſterial mandate; and may the points of their ſwords never be blunted, when drawn in the defence of their liberties.

Nov. 25. The pomp and vanity of this vain world were never more forcibly exemplified than in the life and death of Lord Clive.—All the youthful and beſt part of his life was ſpent in an unhealthy country in acquiring heaps of wealth, at the expence of his conſtitution and good name; the few remaining years have been employed in purchaſing honours that he has not lived to enjoy, but is hurried to that place *from whence no traveller returns*.

It is ſaid Lord Clive has died worth more than a million of money.

Nov. 29. The arrears of the civil liſt, it is now ſaid, will make ſome of the firſt buſineſs of the new Parliament.

Extract of a letter from Avignon, Oct. 17.

"Our Archbiſhop hath publiſhed a mandamus, by which he orders prayers for the repoſe of the ſoul of Clement XIV. and enjoins at the ſame time all the faithful of his Dioceſe to implore of Heaven a paſtor who may ſoon conſole and make amends to the church for ſo great a loſs. This Prelate, in his exordium, renders the following homage, to the memory of the late Sovereign Pontiff.—"As ſoon as he aſcended the throne of St. Peter, he, in a manner, was regardleſs of himſelf and all his family connexions; he employed himſelf only for the advantage of the church and the publick and in the ſhort ſpace of a few years, he hath given the whole world many ſure and conſtant proofs of the moſt perfect diſintereſtedneſs, of the moſt exemplary moderation, of his great love of peace, and of true zeal for the glory of the Holy See, and for the happineſs of his ſubjects."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 23.

"The plan laid by the court of Spain is no longer a ſecret; the Engliſh cabinet knew it as ſoon almoſt as it was formed. The court of Verſailles neither approved nor diſapproved of it; therefore, when Prince Maſſerano ſet out for that court, the Engliſh miniſtry charged Lord Stormont to acquaint the Count de Vergennes with the diſcovery they had made, in order to preſerve the pacific aſſurances which theſe three powers had reciprocally made to each other, and prevent that Ambaſſador's meeting with a cold reception in England.

"It was propoſed that a fleet ſhould ſail from Ferrol and another from the Havanna with 4000 land forces on board; that they ſhould join in a certain latitude, and then go together, and take poſſeſſion of Penſacola, the moſt important Colony that the Engliſh ſecured to themſelves by the laſt peace, for watching the Spaniſh trade from La Vera Cruz, Panama, &c. The Galleons which come from that country to Europe are obliged to ſteer their courſe that way in order to get a wind: Beſides, the Engliſh ſhips ſtationed there have an opportunity of ſeeing every thing that paſſes, and a ſmall fleet there in time of war may be a check to the whole Spaniſh trade in that part of the world.

Nov. 30. In conſequence of ſome authentic advices lately received from America, great hopes are conceived that the affairs of the diſtreſſed Colonies will ſoon undergo, on this ſide of the water, a very favourable turn.

It is ſaid that General Howe will be appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in North America, in the room of General Gage, who was deſired to be recalled.

A private letter from Gibraltar ſays, a Spaniſh ſquadron, conſiſting of five ſail of the line, two frigates and three xebecks, are now cruizing in the Mediterranean.

They write from Madrid that two xebecks are taken up at Carthagena, to carry over a detachment of militia to reinforce the garriſon of Oran, on which the Moors had made an unſucceſsful attempt.

Very conſiderable quantities of goods which had been ſhipped at Briſtol for the Colonies, were laſt week unloaded, in conſequence of the late advices from America.

Dec. 3. It is ſaid more troops are to be ſent to America.

All perſons who have read and conſidered the late miniſterial ſpeech, do with great concern take notice, that it is written too much in the ſtyle of *hoc volo ſic jubeo*, and conveys all the dreadful ideas of an arbitrary power; but however, it is to be hoped, the Almighty Providence will interpoſe, and preſerve this nation, as well as its colonies, from the terrible calamities of a tyrannical government.

By letters from an Engliſh gentleman at Conſtantinople to his friend in London, there is advice that two bakers of that city were lately ſentenced by the Cady, or magiſtrate, in the quarter they lived, to loſe their right hands by the executioner, and afterwards be hanged in the market place, for adulterating bread, and ſelling it ſhort of the legal ſtandard.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick has lately obtained the poſt of a Field Marſhal in his Pruſſian Majeſty's ſervice.

It is ſaid at the weſt end of the town, that it is a proper reſpect due to the King, to make the payment of his debts the firſt buſineſs of the new Parliament, and ſo it would if they were the King's debts; but here, as in other caſes, the word King is ſubſtituted for the word Miniſter; the debt has been contracted by penſions, gifts, and election bribery to ſupport the Miniſter, and now a heavy tax is to be laid on the people, and the charge of extravagance to be laid on the King.

Extract of a letter from Rome, to a member at the Cocoa-Tree.

"You will doubtleſs be agreeably ſurprized to hear, that the Cardinal York is likely to be at the head of the Chriſtian Church; the Quebec Bill, which ſeems to be a bitter pill on your ſide of the water, is received as the moſt agreeable ſugarplumb on ours. It is intended, in a reaſonable time to ſhew every reſpect and regard to the Biſhop of Quebec, and his Holineſs will keep the Biſhop in his mind upon the next vacancy of a hat. What do you think of New-England, New-York, &c. will they return to the Church? If you doubt it, we do not, as we have great confidence in the King's friends."

Dec. 5. His Majeſty has appointed Col. Amherſt, Lieutenant Governor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, which place that officer retook from the French in the late war.

Letters from Paris aſſure us, that the new adminiſtration, begins to acquire a conſequence not to be expected in ſo ſhort a time; the Miniſter ſeems equally to ſhare the confidence of his Prince and the warmeſt gratitude and thanks of his fellow ſubjects.

The laſt accounts from Holland confidently affirm, that the States General are at length determined to greatly augment their forces by ſea and land.

Three perſons are in cuſtody for attempting to engage workmen from the dock-yard at Rocheſter into foreign ſervice.

Dec. 6. A large ſhip laden with Tobacco, name unknown, was totally loſt a few days ago near Helvoetſluys, and it is feared the crew all periſhed.

Dec. 7. On the 15th of November, the following ſixteen noblemen were choſen to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland: Duke of Gordon, Earls of Caſſils, Strathmore, Abercorn, Galloway, Loudon, Dalhouſie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, March, Marchmont, Roſeberry, Bute; Viſcounts Stormont, Irwin, and Lord Galloway.

A number of tranſports are ſailed for Ireland, to receive on board the 22d, 49th, 55th, and 63d regiments. Major General Howe and Sir William Draper, are going out as Brigadiers on the Staff.

Sir James Hodges is ſucceeded in the town-clerkſhip of London by Mr. Rix.

Dec. 9. It is reported, that orders are given for four Regiments of Foot to be immediately embarked in Ireland for Boſton, and that the neceſſary tranſports are all taken up.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia intends to make ſome material alterations in the military eſtabliſhment of her dominions, amongſt which one is that of eſtabliſhing a regular and well diſciplined militia, according to the cuſtom of ſome other European Nations, throughout her territories.

Orders are ſent to Corke for contracting for 1000 Tons of peaſe, and the ſame quantity of oatmeal, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Royal Navy.

Dec. 13. The miniſters, it is ſaid, are much offended with General Gage. They certainly have great reaſon, for he has moſt grievouſly diſappointed them. They had great hopes of throwing the blame upon him; but he acting upon the defenſive has thrown it upon them.

We hear that a late proteſt has given more real uneaſineſs to a great perſon, than the whole of the city addreſſes put together. The latter he only bore his part in, as they remonſtrated againſt government in general, this he feels perſonally.

It is ſtrongly agitated among the American merchants, to wait upon the King with a very ſpirited addreſs relative to American affairs, and the deplorable ſtate of our trade and manufactures, which is immediately to be backed with a ſtrong remonſtrance from the three branches of the Corporation of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, upon the general ſcore of public grievances; when, it is ſaid, the Livery at large will abſolutely inſiſt upon their right to accompany the Lord Mayor to St. James's.

All the great trading towns muſt and will either addreſs the Throne, or inſtruct their ſervants in Parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the exceſſive high price of proviſions.

Yeſterday arrived in the river the Lucretia, Holland, from Quebec. She was lately inſured in the city at 30l. per cent. as ſhe had not been heard of ſince ſhe left the river St. Lawrence, which was the 17th of October laſt.

Emigrations from Birmingham and Sheffield we are told, are making every week, the trade in thoſe places being greatly leſſened.

HOUSE of LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 3° Novembris, 1774.

THE Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the Clerk,

Moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

To declare our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his Majeſty our humble thanks for having been pleaſed to communicate to us, that he has taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as his Majeſty had judged moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

To expreſs our entire ſatisfaction in his Majeſty's firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that we will chearfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſt of Europe, we have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte; that we confide in his Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to his Majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquility in Europe.

That it is no leſs our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of our conſtitution; and impreſſed with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed during the courſe of his Majeſty's reign, to teſtify with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelty to his Majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion, by inſerting, after the word *Throne*, at the end of the firſt paragraph, theſe words:

To deſire his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the ſtate of the Colonies, that we may not proceed to the conſideration of this moſt critical and important matter, but upon the fulleſt information; and when we are thus informed, we ſhall without delay apply ourſelves with the moſt earneſt and ſerious zeal, to ſuch meaſures as ſhall tend to ſecure the honour of his Majeſty's Crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happineſs of all his Majeſty's dominions.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put, whether theſe words ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid motion? It was reſolved in the negative. Contents 13, Non Contents 63.

Diſſentient,

Becauſe we cannot agree to commit ourſelves with the *careleſs faci ity of a common addreſs of compliment*, in expreſſions, which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow ſubjects.

We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings; and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

Whatever methods we ſhall think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of Parliament, which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the reſult of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for ſuch an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any ſuch been ſo much as promiſed in the ſpeech from the throne, or even in any verbal aſſurance from Miniſters.

In this ſituation we are called upon to make an addreſs, arbitrarily impoſing qualities and deſcriptions upon acts done in the Colonies, of the true nature and juſt extent of which we are as yet in a great meaſure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means conſonant to that purity which we ought ever to preſerve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2. Becauſe this addreſs does, in effect, imply an approbation of the ſyſtem adopted with regard to the Colonies in the laſt Parliament. This unfortunate ſyſtem, conceived with ſo little prudence, and purſued with ſo little temper, conſiſtency or foreſight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the miſchiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been purſued; a ſyſtem which has created the utmoſt confuſion in the Colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy proſpect of the diſpoſitions of Lords in the preſent Parliament, *when we ſee the Houſe under the preſſure of ſo ſevere and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the ſpirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

But whatever may be the miſchievous deſigns, or the inconſiderate temerity, which leads others to this deſperate courſe, we wiſh to be known as perſons who have ever diſapproved of meaſures ſo pernicious in their paſt effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haſte, without enquiry or information, to commit ourſelves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND,	TORRINGTON,
PORTLAND,	PONSONBY,
ROCKINGHAM,	WYCOMBE,
STAMFORD,	CAMDEN.
STANHOPE,	

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, *of Nov.* 26.

A friendly warning to whomſoever it may concern.

"WHOSO ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed, for in the image of God made he man."—Gen. ix. 6.

This is a ſtated Proclamation to all mankind, from the general deluge to the end of the world, iſſued out by the King of Kings, who is no reſpector of perſons, and extending, no donbt, to great as well as little offenders; to bodies politic, as well as individuals: Perhaps it was owing to Cain's killing his brother Abel, and introducing ſuch unnatural cruelty into the old world, that this law was given to the new; and which, with infinitely more reaſon than thoſe of the Medes and Perſians, or any finite lawgivers, is never to be abrogated. Beware therefore Britain (great as thou ſtileſt thyſelf) and take heed in time of ſhedding innocent blood. Let not the blood of a (perhaps more) righteous, though younger, brother country, cry from the earth, from ever ſo diſtant a part of the earth, to Heaven againſt thee. Remember the fate of haughty Jezebel, who little thought of the dogs licking her own blood before her own face, when (by means of falſe accuſers and corrupt judges) ſhe was taking away the life and inheritance of a poor, and really loyal ſubject, Naboth, becauſe out of conſcience he would not part with his birth-right, the gift of God to him. But the councils of Heaven ſtand firm, and ſhe, even in the height of her pride, was thrown headlong into the ſtreet, trodden under foot, and devoured by the dogs. 1 Kings, Ch. 21, and 2 Kings, Ch. 9.]

BOSTON, *January* 26.

Laſt Monday a detachment of a hundred men drafted from the ſeveral regiments in this town, and commanded by Major Balfour, embarked on board a veſſel bound to Marſhfield. This manœuvre has occaſioned many conjectures.—N. B. We are informed, a number of perſons in that town, well affected to government, applied for the troops.

NEW-YORK, *February* 2.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 10.

"You will obſerve, by the King's ſpeech, and the addreſs, what are the ſentiments of this kingdom. Yet I can tell you, that if America will but ſue for grace, ſhe will find his Majeſty ready to receive her with all the cordiality ſhe can wiſh for; and I am more and more perſuaded, that the ſervants of the crown, are equally well diſpoſed. If the *reſolutions of the Congreſs* are *peaceable*, and to ſend *Deputies* home, all will yet *end well*; for it is impoſſible, that parent and child ſhould long diſagree, if they will argue together in ſober reaſon."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 6.

Extract of a letter from London.

"I have by the laſt Packet an extract of the Reſolves of the Congreſs held in your city—I lament and dread the conſequences of theſe reſolves, and the meaſures that will be taken by the government— Whether the Coloniſts are right or wrong I will not ſay, but I am of opinion the legiſlature of Great-Britain will enforce their authority over them, and indeed it ſeems to be the ſenſe of the Britiſh nation in general, that it ought to be done, but I tremble at the event."

On the 31ſt ult. departed this life, in New-York, JOHN BACKHOUSE, late of this city, Merchant; and the next day his remains were decently interred in the Friends burying-ground.—He was a Gentleman of ſtrict probity, and remarkable for a manly freedom and affability in converſation, which rendered him very engaging to thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

The General Aſſembly of the colony of Virginia, which ſtood prorogued to the 2d of this month, is further prorogued by his Excellency Governor Dunmore, to the ſecond Thurſday in May next.

His Excellency Governor Eden has alſo further prorogued the General Aſſembly of the province of Maryland, to Tueſday, the 28th inſtant.

We hear that the inhabitants of Kent county, on Delaware, have collected the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds, for the relief of the poor of the town of Boſton, which has been tranſmitted by James Sykes, Eſq; to a gentleman in this city, to be forwarded to the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and applied by him to the benevolent purpoſe of the generous donors.

On Thurſday night laſt arrived here the ſloop Polly, Capt. Davidſon, from Jamaica, but laſt from the Havanna, where he was obliged to put in by ſickneſs; he conceives himſelf in gratitude bound to inform the public, that during three weeks illneſs in that port, he was treated in the moſt humane, friendly, and polite manner; that the attention of the phyſicians, as well as the neatneſs and accommodations of his apartments was every way equal to what he could expect in an Engliſh hoſpital; that the Governor and principal gentlemen ſhewed him every mark of tenderneſs and reſpect, and that under God, he is indebted to their humanity and tenderneſs for the reſtoration of his health.

Capt. Davidſon on his paſſage ſpoke a ſhip from Virginia to Porto Rico, three days out, all well.

SALEM, *January* 7, 1775.

At a meeting of the Committee of Obſervation, choſen by the ſeveral townſhips in this county, purſuant to the reſolutions of the General Congreſs. Preſent forty-four members.

ANDREW SINNICKSON, Eſq; Chairman.

RESOLVED, That this Committee do approve of the proceedings of the General Congreſs, and, as far as in them lies, will uſe the utmoſt of their endeavours to ſee that the different articles of the aſſociation are ſtrictly carried into execution within their reſpective diſtricts. And the following gentlemen are appointed a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence for this county, viz. *Robert Johnſon, John Carey, Bateman Lloyd, John Mayhew, William Hancock, Andrew Sinnickſon, John Holmes, Jacob Scoggin,* and *William Mecom*, Eſquires, Meſſieurs *Thomas Sinnickſon, Samuel Dick, Robert Wilſon, Samuel Nicholſon, Aaron Bradway, Richard Smith,* Jun. *Whitton Cripps, William Smith, Allen Congleton,* Sen. *Henry Jeans, George Somerville; Thomas Carney,* Jun. *Joſhua Shinn, James James, Iſaac Harris, Jacob Debois, Edward Hancock, John Finlew,* and *John Dickinſon,* Sen. By order of the Committee,

SAMUEL FINLEY, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation, choſen on the third day of December, 1774, agreeable to the eleventh reſolution of the Continental Congreſs, by the inhabitants of Kent county, on Delaware, held at Dover in ſaid county, on the ſeventh day of December, 1774, and continued by adjournment to the twenty-ſecond of the ſame inſtant, were preſent, Meſſrs. Thomas Collins, Iſaac Carty, William Cahoon, Silas Snow, Imanuel Stout, John Brinckle, Andrew Lackey, Riſden Biſhop, Charles Hillyard, Vincent Lockerman, Jun. William Rodney, James M'Mullan, Charles Marim, John Dill, James Moore, William Merideth, Ezekiel Anderſon, Edward Fiſher, Doctor James Tilton, and Richard Baſſett, Eſquire.

THOMAS IRONS, Eſq; Chairman.

The proceedings of the Continental Congreſs were read and conſidered, and unanimouſly approved of; and thereupon it is reſolved, That every member of this Committee will, and every perſon in the county ought, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to carry into execution the Aſſociation agreed on by the ſaid Continental Congreſs, in every part thereof.

And the Committee do moſt earneſtly recommend to the merchants and traders of this county, a due obſervation and attention to the ninth article of the Aſſociation entered into by ſaid Congreſs, viz. "That ſuch as are venders of Goods or Merchandize will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of Goods that may be occaſioned by this Aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates they have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt. And if any vender of Goods or Merchandize, ſhall ſell any ſuch Goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever."

The Committee alſo do recommend to all venders of Goods, a ſerious peruſal of the eleventh article of the ſaid Aſſociation, viz. "That a Committee be choſen in every county, city and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this Aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this Aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and from thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her."

And whereas the ſaid Congreſs by their ſeventh reſolve, did, for themſelves and the inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies they repreſented, firmly agree and aſſociate "To uſe their utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and increaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end to kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind." We having taken ſaid reſolve into conſideration, do reſolve that we will not, and that no perſon in the county ought to purchaſe for themſelves or others, or uſe in their families or elſewhere, any ewe mutton or lamb, from and after the tenth day of January next until the tenth day of September next.

And the Committee do alſo recommend to the farmers of this county, that they ſhould the enſuing ſpring, ſow and endeavour to raiſe large crops of flax, which will tend to encourage frugality, œconomy and induſtry, and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this county.

On motion, unanimouſly reſolved, That the thanks of this Committee be given by the Chairman to the Gentlemen who repreſented this government in the late Continental Congreſs, for their faithful diſcharge of that important truſt.

Publiſhed by order of the Committee,

THOMAS NIXON, Jun. Clk.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in London, dated December 7.

"The preſent unhappy troubles between Great-Britain and her Colonies will prevent the merchants here from executing any orders, till they ſubſide, whatever may be the reſult of the American Congreſs."

On Saturday ſe'ennight, as Robert Field, Eſq; of Whitehill, New-Jerſey, was going in a canoe on board his ſhallop, he unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. He had only his negro man with him, who threw over the paddle to him, but Mr. Field ſunk immediately. By this untimely accident, his relations, friends and neighbours have loſt a worthy and agreeable companion.

Laſt Wedneſday was married, Mr. GEORGE EMLEN, merchant, to Miſs SALLY FISHBOURNE, both of this city.

On Thurſday, the 26th ult. was married, in this city, Mr. JOHN COCKSHOT, merchant, to Miſs SALLY RIVERS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Union, S. Williams, Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Ship Lyon, J. Wilſon, Corunna.
Sloop Polly, J. Daviſon, Jamaica.
Sloop Peggy, D. Van Voorhin, Grenadoes.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Nancy, J. Brice, Londonderry.
Ship Catherine, J. Barron, Liſbon.
Ship Sally, J. Burrows, Gibraltar.

CLEARED.

Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Jamaica.
Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.
Sch. Tryall, R. Ham, South-Carolina.
Sloop Freedom, T. Nye, New-York.
Ship Commerce, G. Duck, Falmouth.
Snow Chatſworth, T. Numes, Dominica.
Ship Betty, J. Graham, Liverpool.
Ship Belle, T. Jones, Jamaica.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, Ditto.
Sch. Gull, J. Roſs, Grenadoes.
Sloop Betſy, W. Watſon, Virginia.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

SOME EXPRESSIONS of ANN CROWLEY, daughter of THOMAS and MARY CROWLEY, of London, during her laſt illneſs, from the 23d of the Firſt month 1773, to the 12th of the Second month 1774. With an introductory Teſtimony concerning her, from the family. *So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto Wiſdom.* Pſalm xc. 12.

They are alſo to be had of ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at Schenectady, in York government, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in the buſineſs, and is qualified to ſuperintend the building of a mill. Apply to OWEN JONES, Junior.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant GIRL, who has about three years and three months to ſerve, can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety, and ſold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the fifteenth day of March next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

ALL that meſſuage or tenement, public inn or tavern, where Thomas Babb now dwells, known by the name of GRUBB's TAVERN, ſituate in Brandywine hundred in the county of Newcaſtle, on the great road leading from Philadelphia thro' Cheſter to Wilmington, together with the plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 145 acres, of which 30 acres is choice woodland, 18 acres of meadow ground, of which 3 acres is banked improved marſh, the reſt arable land. Its front on Delaware river renders it very convenient and eaſy to mud and improve the whole at pleaſure. The beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the ſaid premiſes, with its ſituation about midway between Cheſter and Wilmington, renders it extremely convenient either for a Gentleman's ſeat or for a tavern, or any public buſineſs, and is ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to ſay more about it. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the conditions made known by

ADAM GRUBB.

N. B. The premiſes may be entered upon the 25th of March next.

SOLD BY DOCTOR DAY,

In Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

THE right and genuine Scotch Pills, at Eighteen Shillings per dozen Boxes; he hath alſo by him a ſeldom or never failing bottle of drops for the aſthma or conſumption, price One Dollar: He continues ſelling his ſeldom or never failing pills for the ague, rheumatics, or ſcurvy in the blood, and many other diſorders.

FOR SALE,

On board the brig Union, Samuel Williams, maſter, lying at Bright and Pechin's wharf,

MOLASSES and COCOA. Said brig is for ſale, or will take a freight for Salem, or any other place that may be agreeable to ſaid Williams.

WANTED,

A SMART lively Negro Boy, about fourteen or fifteen years of age. Any perſon having ſuch an one to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the Printer.

Wilmington, Jan. 26, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt night, out of a ſtable in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, a ſmall BAY HORSE, with a few white hairs on his forehead, no brand that is known, or very little, has middling ſquare hips, and a ſpavin lump on the inſide of one of his hind legs, which cauſes him to limp, eſpecially when he gallops, or after riding, which it is thought will prevent the thief from taking him far off; he trots, and paces a little, and is ſhod all round. Any perſon who will take up the thief and horſe, ſo that the former may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the horſe alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JOSEPH HEDGE.

JOHN YOUNG, JUN.

At the Sign of the Engliſh Hunting Saddle and Fire Buckets, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the New Printing-Office,

MAKES in the beſt manner, and ſells at the moſt reaſonable rates, mens and womens ſaddles of the neweſt faſhions, alſo foot cloths, bridles, pillions, houſings, ſaddle cloths, piſtol bags, ſaddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of ſaddle and military furniture, &c.

Portmanteau hair trunks for travelling, made of any dimenſion, at the ſhorteſt notice.

Fire buckets, leather caps and holſters.

He has alſo a large and very neat aſſortment of ſaddlery ware which he retails at the loweſt prices, for caſh.

Likewiſe black, green, blue, and purple ſilk velvet New-Market riding caps, (London make) exceeding neat.

N. B. Said Young has ſeveral tracts of valuable land in Bedford, Cumberland, and Northumberland counties that he will ſell cheap, or rent on very eaſy terms.

CONVEYANCING.

ABSTRACTS of titles made and ſettled, arbitration and other bonds, awards, bills of ſale, charter parties, declarations, pleas, demurrers, copartnerſhip deeds, wills, letters of attorney, deeds of gift, marriage ſettlements, mortgages, and every other branch of conveyancing drawn, peruſed, and ſettled in the moſt accurate manner and with the greateſt diſpatch, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS one of the Attorneys of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, Sollicitor of the High Court of Chancery, and ſon of the late THOMAS GRIFFITHS of Clifford's Inn, Special Pleader and Commiſſioner of Bankrupts.

N. B. He lives at Mrs. Sarah Whitebread's in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber ſigned ſeven promiſſary notes, payable to EDWARD GRAHAM, of Shearman's Valley, in Cumberland County, the firſt of which, for the ſum of thirty pounds, became due on the 27th day of November laſt; the ſecond, third, fourth, fifth and ſixth, for twenty-five pounds each, will become due on the 27th of November, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780; and the laſt, for five pounds, on the ſame day in the year 1781, upon condition that the ſaid Edward Graham would make me a good and legal title to a tract of three hundred acres of land, lying in Shearman's Valley, in the County of Cumberland: But as the ſaid Edward Graham has often refuſed to comply with his above mentioned contract, though I have often requeſted him ſo to do, I have taken this method to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay any of them until I am legally compelled thereunto.

JOHN GARES.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

THAT noted Griſt Mill on Duck Creek, Kent County, on Delaware, within one ſhort mile of the Croſs Roads, and two miles of a landing that conveys flour to Philadelphia market at a ſmall expence; ſhe is in good order for merchant and country work, having two water wheels and three pair of ſtones, one of which is the beſt French burr, (the water is plenty greateſt part of the year) is in the midſt of a fine wheat country, and may have the choice of wheat to make ſuperfine flour; ſmall boats and canoes come to the mill tail, and ſhe has great plenty of county griſt: There is a barn, ſtable and ſome fruit trees, and about eight or ten acres of meadow to be let with the mill. For further particulars enquire of ANN HOLLIDAY, Adminiſtratrix to the eſtate of RICHARD HOLLIDAY; or to ROBERT HOLLIDAY and WARNER MIFFLIN, near the premiſes, or to WILLIAM CRAIG, in Philadelphia.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on Thurſday night the 22d of December, a grey HORSE, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, unbranded, trots and gallops, and has glaſs eyes; alſo taken with him, a new ſaddle and half-worn bridle, the ſaddle is marked under the ſkirt with the letters R. DAWSON.—One ANDREW O'BRYON, born in Ireland, a cooper by trade (but ſometimes profeſſes to be a miller) a thick well ſet fellow, about twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, black hair tied behind, black eyes, round face, and his noſe ſomewhat turning up at the end, ran off the ſame night, and is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have been the thief: Stole and took with him a new pale blue broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat faced with blue India Perſian, and breeches, one pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches; his own wearing apparel was a light coloured German ſerge coat, blue ſurtout, and black knit breeches better than half worn: He alſo ſtole and took with him two new ruffled ſhirts unmarked, one pair of new ſingle channel'd boots, and one pair of new ſaddle bags marked on the under part of the flap with the letters P. DOWNES. Whoever takes up ſaid O'BRYON, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he be brought to public puniſhment, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, and for the horſe and ſaddle FIVE POUNDS, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT DAWSON.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN DAVISON, by trade a barber, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet three or four inches high; had on when he went away a grey coloured bearſkin coat with yellow metal buttons, a red waiſtcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of blue rib'd ſtockings, and a pair of pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above Reward.

PHILIP CLAMPHER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty two miles from Muſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

At a ſpecial meeting of the Board of General Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, at the City of Burlington, on Thurſday and Friday, the 10th and 11th days of November, 1774, it was Reſolved,

THAT as it is evident the Eaſtern Proprietors are not diſpoſed to come into the equitable meaſures propoſed by this Board, for ſettling a true line of partiton between them, this board will aſſert and maintain their right to the lands lying to the weſtward of a line, to be run from the Mouth of Machackamack, lately eſtabliſhed as the Northern Boundary of this province, to the Station Point at Little Egg-harbour, and to the eaſtward of the *ex parte* line, run by Mr. John Lawrence.

Alſo Reſolved and Ordered, That every Proprietor, or others holding under them, who have a right to locate lands within any of the firſt four dividends, may be allowed to ſurvey the ſame on any part of the lands within the angle, lying to the Weſtward and Eaſtward of the lines before mentioned, ſubject to the Reſolutions of this Board already agreed upon. *And provided alſo*, That thoſe who have warrants now to locate, ſhall locate and return the ſame to the Surveyor-General, within ſix months from this time, and all others who may obtain warrants hereafter, within ſix months from the date of ſuch warrants. *Reſolved alſo*, That a ſixth dividend be granted, to be located within the angle only, at the rate of 1500 acres to each Propriety, the warrants therefor to be granted by the Council of Proprietors, at their meeting in February next, or any ſubſequent meeting.

At another ſpecial meeting of the ſaid Board, on the fifth of December, 1774.

This Board having underſtood that very ungenerous and undue means have been taken by the Eaſtern Proprietors, or their Agents, to induce ſuch perſons living within the angle, and who are actually *bona fide* purchaſers under the ſaid Eaſtern Proprietors, to believe that the Weſtern Proprietors mean and intend to diſturb their poſſeſſions and improvements, and to take their lands from them; this Board do reſolve and agree, that they have no ſuch ſiniſter intention, but mean to give to every ſuch purchaſer, or thoſe under whom they hold, the full opportunity of covering ſuch their poſſeſſions and improvements with Weſt-Jerſey rights, at a reaſonable and moderate price; and that, in the mean time, ſuch poſſeſſions and improvements be ſecured to them without interruption or diſturbance, or until an act of Aſſembly can be obtained to regulate the ſame, and finally determine all matters in controverſy between the ſaid Proprietors; but that it is nevertheleſs to be underſtood, that no ſuch favour is intended or can be ſhewn to any perſon whatever, who may hereafter chuſe to run the riſque of making any future purchaſes of the Eaſtern Proprietors, of any of the lands that are contained within the ſaid angle—this Board proteſting againſt any ſales of the Eaſtern Proprietors, which they may hereafter think proper to make.

The above Reſolves are directed to be publiſhed, for the information of the General Proprietors, and all others who may be concerned.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL ELLIS, Regiſter.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,
At his STORE at No. 4, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets,

HATH imported by Capt. Cook, from London, which he is ſelling wholeſale and retail, a neat aſſortment of chintzes, callicoes and cottons, 6 qr. low priced cloths, milled drabs and beaver hunters, which he is ſelling with almoſt every article belonging to woollen and linen drapery, ſilk mercery, hoſiery and haberdaſhery, all which he is ſelling at the very ſame prices he did ſix months ago, except thoſe that came higher from home; and he is determined to continue the ſame to the end of his ſales, and he will kindly thank his good friends and the public for a continuance of their good favour, as he will make it his particular ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

He has a large quantity of Boſton ſhoes and Barcelona handkerchiefs for ſale.

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 26th of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on Little Pipe Creek, in Frederick county, Maryland, ſix Engliſh ſervant men, viz. JOHN POLLARD, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, freſh colour, brown hair, grey eyes, has a large ſcar on his breaſt and neck by a cold, and a large ſcar on his left hand by a cut.—EDWARD RILOT, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, down look, pale and dark complexion, ſtraight black hair, black eyes, has a large ſcar on his back, has had ſore legs, and one is ſore now.—WILLIAM NORRIS, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, freſh colour, flat noſe, brown hair, much ſun burnt, down look, has a ſcar on one of his legs, a pot belly, ſore mouth, bow legged, and is a ſawyer by trade.—HENRY WITMON, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black curled hair, freſh colour, brown complexion, pock marked, very ſlim and ſmall legs, black eyes, and has a large ſcar on his head.—JOHN BYSET, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, pale complexion, much pock-marked, by trade a butcher.—JAMES BRIAN, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, pale complexion, pock-marked, hazel eyes, a large ſcar on one of his arms cut with an ax, and his ſhoulders are marked by being whipped in the regiment; he is a well made fellow, by trade a ſawyer; they are all handy fellows and good farmers: They took with them all new blanket jackets, the ſtripes goes round, five under ditto kerſey wove, and one ditto brown cloth, one caſtor hat bound round the edges, three old felt hats, two ditto white, all old coarſe ſhirts, five of them old country kerſey breeches, black and white, pladed about one inch ſquare, and one ditto old leather breeches patched with ſheepſkin, all of them black and white wool ſtockings, all country made ſhoes, heels and ſoals nailed: They alſo took with them axes, and many other things. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, if one mile from home FIFTEEN POUNDS, if fifty miles from home THIRTY POUNDS, if one hundred miles from home FORTY FIVE POUNDS, if one hundred and fifty miles from home, or more, the above Reward, if brought home to the ſubſcriber, and in proportion for each; two thirds of the above Reward in proportion if put in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, paid by

EDWARD STEVENSON.

WAS left at the houſe of HENRY RANKIN, Tavern-keeper, in Lancaſter, in the month of June laſt, a good GREAT COAT, almoſt new. The owner thereof is deſired to come and prove his property, or otherwiſe ſend the deſcription of ſaid coat, pay charges, and he ſhall have it again by applying as aforeſaid.

Cheſter, January 20, 1775.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of Orphans Court, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on the 24th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, the valuable MERCHANT MILLS and SAW MILL of the late JOHN COX, deceaſed, with a half-breaſt water wheel 11 feet head and fall, two pair of ſtones, one whereof is burrs, 4 feet and an inch diameter, of the very beſt quality, double geared; the other is good country ſtones, 4 feet diameter, ſingle geared, with three boulting cheſts and cloths which go by water, two whereof are new, one uſed and anſwers exceeding well for griſts and country work, the others for boulting ſuperfine, and are proved to be of the beſt quality; the cheſt for ſuperfine will eaſily contain 25 barrels of flour; and an excellent meal loft large enough to cool 600 buſhels of meal, with a Dutch fan and ſcreen that turns by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the beſt advantage, having been lately repaired, and a good conveniency for another water wheel and pair of ſtones: The ſaw-mill lately rebuilt, and near the mills, having water out of the ſame race, going with a flutter wheel and ſtrikes at leaſt 100 ſtrokes per minute, and in a plentiful place for timber; there is two-thirds of the year water plenty for three mills, and in the drieſt ſeaſons enough for two; ſituate within four miles of the borough of Cheſter, and one and a half of a landing on Cheſter Creek. Alſo a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with three rooms on a floor and fire places in each: Likewiſe a good ſtone kitchen, two ſtories high, and a well of water at the door; alſo a barn, ſtables and good coopers ſhop, near the mills, with about 53 acres of good land, whereon is a good bearing orchard, and 10 acres of meadow, all in very good order, being pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country.

Alſo will be ſold the ſame day and place, a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, wharf, and lot of ground, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, bounded by ground of Joſeph Aſhbridge, and by Front-ſtreet and Cheſter Creek; has been lately occupied as a ſtore, and will contain 600 barrels of flour below, and 4000 buſhels of wheat above ſtairs; was built for, and is a convenient dwelling-houſe: The wharf is ſound and good, 33 feet in breadth. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to MARY COX, living at ſaid mills.

MARY COX, Adminiſtratrix.
JOHN LEWIS, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. To be ſold at the ſame time and place, a good pair of Timber Wheels and Screw.

WANTED,

A YOUNG NEGRO WENCH, from fourteen to twenty years of age; ſhe muſt be ſober, honeſt, induſtrious and good tempered: one that has been bred up in the country will be moſt agreeable. Whoever has got ſuch a one to diſpoſe of may hear of a purchaſer, by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Engliſh ſervant GIRL, ſold for no fault, who has three years and ſeven months to ſerve, and can be well recommended for her honeſty. She is handy at the needle, and fond of children. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1775.

IF the perſon who came into Doctor HARRIS's entry laſt Saturday night, and took a large ſilver SOUP SPOON, marked R. H. H. from a little boy, will bring it back, and whatever elſe he ſtole at the ſame time, he may prevent himſelf from being more publicly expoſed.

Silverſmiths, or any to whom it may be offered for ſale, are requeſted to ſtop it.

BARLEY.

ANY Perſons willing to contract for raiſing a quantity of BARLEY, (not leſs than four hundred buſhels) are deſired to apply to the Printer hereof.

THOMAS DUGGAN, who came to Philadelphia in May, 1773, and lived within three miles of Lancaſter, in the county of Lancaſter, in March, 1774, is requeſted by his wife BRIDGET DUGGAN, who came to Baltimore, in Maryland, in December laſt, to write to her, and let her know where he is: And her brother, HENRY ROARK, who alſo came to Philadelphia about three years ago, and lived with Mr. Jonathan Adams, ſnuff maker and tobacconiſt, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is deſired alſo to write to her, directing to Mr. David Ruſk, Inn-keeper, in Baltimore.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on Thurſday the fifth inſt. (January) at Sarum Forge, or between that and the Black Horſe, a ſilver WATCH, maker's name Francis Peacock, London. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to Mr. JOB FALLOWS, at the ſaid Forge, or to Mr. ALEXANDER BARTRAM, in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward.

THE Subſcriber, living in George Town, Maryland, being in a bad ſtate of health, and thereby unable to follow buſineſs, would lett, ſell, or join in partnerſhip with any perſon willing to undertake the management of the ſame, his dwelling-houſe and mill, and ſome privileges on a farm adjoining the mill, with 20 acres of land, on which there is ſome meadow: The dwelling-houſe has three rooms above and three below, a pailed garden, and kitchen, oven, milk-houſe, meat houſe, a large ſtable and carriage-houſe, and a coopers ſhop and dwelling-houſe; a large mill-houſe calculated for merchant or country buſineſs, with two pair of ſtones, one pair burrs and the other cullins, and every other neceſſary, ſituated in a fine wheat country in Kent county, Maryland, about two miles and an half from George Town, on Saſſafras River, twelve miles from Cheſter Town, twenty miles from Duck Creek Landing, and eighteen miles from Apoquinimink Landing. For terms apply to

PEREGRINE BROWN.

BLUE FOR WASHING,
Made in imitation of that uſed in ENGLAND.

THIS BLUE is much eaſier to uſe for the purpoſe of waſhing, than Indigo; it readily diſſolves in warm water, without pounding, or ſettling on the linen in ſpots; an ounce is ſufficient for fifteen ſhirts. To be had of Mrs. KREIDER, at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at Five Shillings the pound.—An allowance of Ten per cent. to thoſe who take a quantity.

CHOICE old Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, by the hogſhead or gallon; coniac brandy; cherry ditto; Holland Geneva by the caſe or gallon; old Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, by the quarter caſk or gallon; excellent white wine and cyder vinegar; French indigo; cotton by the bag; Engliſh double, middling and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ditto in hogſheads and barrels; molaſſes; Florence oil by the cheſt or bottle; lamp oil; mackarel by the barrel; citron; almonds, jar and keg raiſins; powder, ſhot and bar lead; gun flints; excellent Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; ginger by the keg; muſtard, ſtarch, oatmeal, pearl barley and grots; katchup, olives, capers and pickled cucumbers; pepper and allſpice; coffee and chocolate; ſpermaceti candles by the box or pound; a few caſks of rice; corks by the groce, with every other article uſual in the Wet Goods buſineſs; together with a general aſſortment of ſcales, weights and meaſures, as uſual: Likewiſe Cordials diſtilled and ſold at the loweſt rates, by

GARRIGUES AND ROBINSON,

The ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Meal Market, and third door from the Indian King, where all orders from town or country will be thankfully received and duly executed.

N. B. A ſtable and chaiſe-houſe to be let, in Carter's Alley.

WANTED,

As an Overſeer on a Gentleman's place within three miles of this city,

A PERSON well acquainted with Farming: Alſo a perſon that is a compleat Gardener, and one that is a perfect maſter of that branch of buſineſs. They muſt be ſingle men that can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety; none other need apply. Such perſons will meet with encouragement by applying to Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the ſign of the George, in Second-ſtreet, or to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A ſmall Plantation to be let. Enquire as above.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in New Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 10th inſtant, (January) a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, diſh faced, fourteen hands one or two inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded C D on the buttock, paces a travel, and trots ſmart, five or ſix years old, ſhod all round, and has a windgall on the near fore foot at the paſture joint: Was taken at the ſame time, a new bag, marked in full, HENRY DIXSON, with vermillion. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the Mare only, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable charges; and if the thief be brought to juſtice, the above Reward, paid by

HENRY DIXSON.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

THE MIDDLE LINE; or an Attempt to furniſh ſome HINTS for ending the DIFFERENCES ſubſiſting between GREAT BRITAIN and the COLONIES.

BOARDING and LODGING for a few BOYS, in a genteel family, and in a healthy commodious part of the town. Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. To be let for the ſummer ſeaſon, or longer, a very pleaſant Country Houſe, &c. on Wiſſahickon Road, near four miles from town.

At the DESIRE *of ſeveral* GENTLEMEN.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE
SPIRIT OF LAWS,
By the great and immortal M. DE SECONDAT, BARON DE MONTESQUIEU, (ſo honourably mentioned by the Continental Congreſs.)
Tranſlated from the French by Mr. NUGENT.

CONDITIONS.

THE work to be printed in two volumes, octavo, page for page with that moſt elegant London edition, printed for Nourſe and Valliant, in the Strand, on a good paper, and neatly bound, lettered, and edgerolled with gold.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Twenty Shillings, Pennſylvania currency; Seven Shillings and Sixpence to be advanced the time of ſubſcribing, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence on the delivery of the work.

When three hundred ſubſcribers are pleaſed to approve of theſe conditions, the work ſhall immediately be put to the preſs, and finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers will be given in the firſt volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this valuable work are thankfully received by John Dean, (the Editor) bookbinder, in Lætitia Court, Mr. Joſeph Dean, merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Mr. John Dunlap, and Mr. Joſeph Crukſhank, printers, Philadelphia; Mr. James Adams, printer, Wilmington; Mr. William Aikman, bookſeller, Annapolis; Mr. Iſaac Collins, printer, Burlington; Mr. Hugh Gaine, printer, New-York; and Mr. Robert Wells, printer, Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, in the night of Wedneſday the 23d of November laſt, a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 or 16 hands high, upwards of 8 years old, has a ſmall ſtar or a few white hairs in his forehead, his mane on the left ſide is cut in a comb, and the right ſide hangs down; he was ſhod all round ſome time ago, when ſtanding keeps his feet nigh together, and has a ſmall neck and head according to his ſize; he is a natural pacer, but can trot and hand-gallop, and goes well in a chair. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, paid by DAVID BUSH.

BEST GENUINE OLD SACK,
OR CANARY WINE,
Accounted a great reſtorative to a weak conſtitution, to be ſold by
EDWARD POLE,
In Market ſtreet, by the dozen in pint bottles.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to JOHN GOODWIN, late of this city, Houſe-carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to bring in their accounts.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid GOODWIN, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee houſe, in the evening of the eleventh of March next, if not ſold before at private ſale—A Houſe and Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, three ſtories high, 20 feet in front and 40 feet deep; bounded northward by ground of Daniel Offley, aud ſouthward by William Prichard. Alſo a Houſe and Lot of Ground on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; the lot is 16 feet front and 80 feet deep; the houſe is two ſtories high, with a two ſtory kitchen.

SARAH KIRLIN, HANNAH GOODWIN, } Executrixes.
JACOB HARMAN, Executor.

PETER STRETCH,
On the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, conſiſting of a beautiful variety of the moſt faſhionable colours now wore in London—buff and ſcarlet of an excellent quality for gentlemens waiſtcoats; pearl colours of different ſhades, ſuitable for womens long cloaks; drab, olive, lead, and a number of other plain colours; fine, ſuper and ſuperfine double milled drabs for great coats, from 20s. to 40s. per yard; copper brown, London brown, blue, ſcarlet, drab, and light and dark beaver colour Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 25s. per yard; a great variety of corderoys, corderets, ſpotted velvets and thickſets, of different patterns and prices; an aſſortment of plain gilt and poliſhed ſteel buttons; blue, crimſon and ſpotted feathered velvets, and white ſilk ſerge for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; cloth buttons embroidered in gold and ſilver, to match the moſt faſhionable colours; elegant gold and ſilver ſpangled ditto; gold and ſilver baſket ditto; ſuperfine four-thread black, buff and drab coloured worſted breeches patterns; white and buff beſt ſilk ditto; three pieces of black paduaſoy, of the beſt quality that can be manufactured in England; one piece of beautiful clear white whole ſattin; rattinets, death-head and ſcarf baſket buttons, ſilk knee garters, ſcarf twiſt, and beſt belladine ſewing ſilk to match the cloths; white and brown buckrams, brown hollands, black and buff death-head and ſcarf baſket veſt buttons in bags of 24 doz. &c. &c.—The Public may reſt aſſured that the above aſſortment are all freſh Goods, none older than the laſt ſpring importation, and the greateſt part of them were ſhipped the latter end of laſt Auguſt, in London, on board the ſhip Jamaica, Capt. Jermyn, and arrived here ſince the firſt of December and have been expoſed to ſale at the City Vendue-ſtore, under the direction of the Committee, purſuant to the tenth article of the Congreſs. Notwithſtanding the additional expence accruing from the ſtorage and ſales of his Goods at vendue, they are now offered to the Public at the ſame prices that Goods of the ſame quality have been uſually ſold for in this place, in any quantity from a piece to a yard.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1774.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, Cooper, on Market-ſtreet wharf, the 17th inſtant, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM M'DONNAL, about nineteen years of age; had on when he went away, a blue coat and buckſkin breeches. Whoever brings him home to his ſaid maſter, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have ONE SHILLING Sterling Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SHIPPIN.

TO BE SOLD,
Thirty Thouſand ACRES of LAND,
SITUATE on the waters of Juniata, in Cumberland and Bedford Counties, in the province of Pennſylvania; belonging to the late partnerſhip of
Baynton, Wharton *and* Morgan,
Commonly known by the name of THE COMPANY LANDS, *viz.*

4000 *acres on Aughwick Creek, moſtly in Clerk's Valley.*
1000 *do. on Tuſcaroro Creek, in the Path Valley.*
2000 *do. on the head of Little Juniata.*
4000 *do. on Crooked Creek, including the Great Springs, and running down both ſides of the creek to the mouth of it, and extending in front on the Juniata ſeveral miles.*
1000 *do. at the mouth of the Eaſt Branch of Juniata, and extending ſeveral miles in front along that and little Juniata upward.*
1000 *do. on Shaver's Creek.*
7000 *do. on the Beaver Dam branch of Juniata, including the Great Beaver Dams.*
800 *do. at and near the mouth of Frank's Town branch.*
2000 *do. on Vineyard Creek, and in Woodcock Valley.*
2000 *do. on Dunning's Creek, a few miles from Bedford.*
1000 *do. in the forks of Yellow Creek, 12 miles north eaſt from Bedford.*
500 *do. on Friends Cove Creek, 9 miles ſouth eaſt from Bedford.*
300 *do. on Bruſh Creek, 10 miles ſouth eaſt from Bedford.*
300 *do. 5 miles ſouth weſt from Bedford, and on the great road from thence to Fort Cumberland.*
1000 *do. on the Shawaneſe Cabbin waters, 12 miles weſt from Bedford, and on the great road to Pittſburgh.*
600 *do. on the main branch of Juniata.*
1500 *do. on the ſouth weſt branch of Little Juniata.*

30,000

Likewiſe 1000 acres or more on Savage River and Laurel Run, near to Fort Cumberland, in Maryland.

There is water carriage from moſt of theſe lands or their neighbourhood to Harris's Ferry, or to Middle-Town, in Lancaſter county, from whence there is a great trade up the Suſquehanna and Juniata rivers, by means of flat bottom boats, which carry from 300 to 500 buſhels of wheat. The tranſportation of which from the above lands to the Middle-Town market, coſts from 6d. to 10d. per buſhel only.

The quality of theſe lands is well known. They will be divided or ſold as they lay, as ſhall beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to RICHARD NEAVE, *Jun.* THOMAS WHARTON, *Sen.* OR GEORGE MORGAN, } *Merchants in Philadelphia.*

Letters from perſons living at a diſtance, inclining to purchaſe any part of the above mentioned lands, ſhall be duly anſwered.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Packet*. No. 172.

By the LORD HYDE *Packet, Capt.* JEFFERIES, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *in six weeks from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *November* 30.

YESTERDAY morning near 300 of the Members of the New House of Commons were sworn in, before the King came to the House of Lords. The following is the form of the declaration signed and delivered on Oath by each Member, to the Deputies appointed by the Lord Steward to swear him in:

"The lands, tenements, and hereditaments whereby I make out my qualification to serve as a (a blank left for Knight, Citizen or Burgess) in the present Parliament do lie (a blank left for the topographical description) and I do declare my estate in the same to be of the annual value of (another blank for the sum) above reprizes.

The Lord Mayor came down to the House of Commons yesterday morning at a little past ten o'clock, and was one of the first who took the oaths before the Lord Steward.

Dec. 1. Yesterday his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaster and Lord Bruce; and the House of Commons being sent for, they presented Sir Fletcher Norton for their Speaker, of whom his Majesty approved; after which his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the opening of this Parliament, to inform you, that a most daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the law still unhappily prevails in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature. These proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colanies, and unwarrantable attemps have been made to obstruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken such measures, and given such orders, as I judged most proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late Parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of my subjects, and for the restoring and preserving peace, order; and good government in the province of the Massachusetts Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and stedfast resolution to withstand every attempt to weaken or impair the supreme authority of this legislature over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I consider as essential to the dignity, the safety, and the welfare of the British empire; assuring myself, that, while I act upon these principles, I shall never fail to receive your assistance and support.

I have the greatest satisfaction in being able to inform you, That a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte. By this happy event, the troubles which have so long prevailed in one part of Europe are composed, and the general tranquility rendered complete. It shal be my constant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and I cannot but flatter myself I shall succeed, as I continue to receive the strongest assurances from other powers of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this House of Commons, I shall meet with the same affectionate confidence, and the same proofs of zeal and attachment to my person and government, which I have always, during the course of my reign, received from my faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your resolutions. Let my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the blessings of our excellent constitution. They may be assured that, on my part, I have nothing so much at heart, as the real prosperity and lasting happiness of all my subjects."

Yesterday the Upper Assembly ordered an address to be presented, on his Majesty's most gracious speech; 43 against 7.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute was at St. James's before the King went to the House, and afterwards appeared in his place in the House of Peers.

DIARY *of the Proceedings of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

November 29.

This day at half past One o'clock, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, delivered a message which was received by the Clerk from his Majesty, commanding their immediate attendance in the House of Peers.

The House went up accordingly, and having staid a few minutes, returned, when Lord Guernsey moved the House to proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and proposed the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton: His Lordship was seconded by Lord Robert Spencer; and the question being put by the Clerk, it was carried nemine contradicente.

As soon as the choice was declared, Sir Fletcher rose in his place, and thanked the House generally for this second proof of the confidence they had been pleased to place in him, assuring them that he would always have one merit to plead with them, which was a punctual and prompt obedience to their commands.

The two Noble Lords then waited on Sir Fletcher in his place, and conducted him to the first step of the chair, where he again addressed the House, and proposed to alter the prayer relative to the preservation of the ancient privileges of the Commons of Great-Britain, on his being presented to his Majesty for his approbation. He then sat down, and the mace being taken from under the table, Sir John Shelley, Treasurer of the Household, congratulated the House on their choice, and moved to adjourn, which was carried of course.

November 30.

The House having met a little after One o'clock, a message was brought by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, from his Majesty, commanding the immediate attendance of this Hon. House, in the House of Peers. The Speaker elect, with the House, went up accordingly, where Mr. Speaker having addressed his Majesty in the customary form, was approved of; and the house returning in about half an hour, Mr. Speaker reported that he had been in the House of Peers, where his Majesty approved of him for their Speaker.

He then acquainted the House, that he had in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition to his Majesty, laid claim to all their ancient rights and privileges; particularly that their persons, their estates, and servants, might be free from all arrests, and all molestations, not taken away or abridged by Parliament; that they might enjoy liberty of speech in all their debates; might have access to his Majesty's royal person whenever occasion should require; and that all their proceedings might receive from his Majesty the most favourable construction; all which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to grant in as free and ample a manner as they had been granted or allowed, by any of his Royal Predecessors.

Mr. Speaker then addressed the House, and repeated his most respectful acknowledgments for this distinguishing mark of their good opinion. He assured them, that it would be the strongest incitement to him to discharge the great trust they had reposed in him with the greatest diligence and fidelity, which could not, in his opinion, be better manifested, than by adhering strictly to the ancient forms of the House; by a punctual obedience to whatever they might ordain or command; and in procuring a hearing and attention for each individual who might think proper to address the House.

The Speaker then put them in mind, that the first thing to be done was, to take the oaths and make and subscribe the declaration, and to take and subscribe the oaths of abjuration and qualification by law required. He accordingly, standing on the upper step of the chair, took the said oaths alone; and after eighty members, whose names were called over, forty at a time, took the said first-mentioned oaths, and made and subscribed the said declaration, and took and subscribed the said oath of abjuration, and delivered in respectively an account of their qualification, and took and subscribed the oath contained in the qualification so delivered in. It being then about four o'clock, the House adjourned to Thursday.

December 5.

This day some few members were sworn in, and the several usual standing orders relative to privileges, trade, religion, controverted elections, the interference of Peers, and double returns, read and agreed to.

Lord Beauchamp rose and moved for an address to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne. Besides the usual forms of addressing, his Lordship introduced several pertinent observations on the present spirit of the Colonists, their resolves, meetings, and in particular their intended non-importation agreement. His speech was in general well received and much approved of.

His Lordship was seconed by Mr. de Grey, jun. who said very little material. Lord John Cavendish now rose, and having previously condemned the conduct of administration, and the turbulent spirit of the Colonies, moved an amendment, in calling for such papers relative to America, as had been received since the last sessions, without which his Lordship remarked, it would be impossible for the House to determine with propriety or certainty, whether it might or might not be necessary to adopt other measures.

Lord North answered Lord John Cavendish in a short speech, and said he should give himself or the House very little trouble, as he imagined when he came in that there was not a member present who would not perceive the necessity for acting in the manner proposed by the speech. His Lordship owned himself to be the fabricator of it, and said that it was drawn up shortly purely to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important crisis.

He was answered by Mr. Frederick Montagu, who in general disapproved of the address, and who seconded the motion for the amendment very strenuously.

Governor Johnstone spoke very fully on the same side, and was heard with a good deal of attention. He contended very ably that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the address.

Mr. Hartley (a new member) spoke next, and entered pretty fully into the contents of the speech and address, and urged strongly the necessity of Lord John Cavendish's proposed amendments.

Col. Barre was very able on the same side. He was of the same opinion with Governor Johnstone. He said the scheme of reducing the Colonies by force, was wild, incoherent, and impracticable; and though it were not, that a dominion supported by force, would answer no end whatever. He said a report prevailed, that General Gage was shortly to be recalled, but that would signify nothing, for send whom you may, send a second, recal him, and send a third, says he, it will be all to no effectual or substantial purpose.

Sir George Macartney answered the Colonel, and spoke with great facility and tolerable precision. He was against the amendment, and in general for spirited measures.

Lord Carmarthen entered fully into the contents of the proposed amendment, and dwelt much on the spirit of sedition, turbulence, and rebellion, which had manifested itself from one end to the other of the American continent

Sir William Mayne declared himself unconnected with either side of the house; said, his mind was unbiassed, and his conduct should be unfettered; that on the present occasion he was against the amendment, but reserved his opinion till the question, and the information necessary to discuss and determine on it, came properly before the House. He was heard with great attention and general approbation.

General Smith was of the same opinion, observing, that the present was no proper time to take so great and important question into consideration; and that his being now against the amendment, would not hereafter preclude him from giving his thoughts freely when the matter came before the House in another form.

Mr. T. Townshend was for the amendment, and was very severe on the general conduct of administration.

Mr. Burke was rather witty than solid, ingenius than convincing. He put the House into great good humour, but seemed willing to avoid the real merit. He was for the amendment.

Mr. Van was fiery, as usual, and spoke strongly for the most firm and decisive measures.

Mr. Solicitor General spoke very fully and ably, and endeavoured to answer every thing that had been offered on the other side. Besides the above, Mr. Drake, and one or two other gentlemen spoke in the debate.

The question being put at about half after ten, the House divided. For the amendment 73, against it 264; and the question for the address being then put, it passed of course in the affirmative.

December 8.

This day the House met a little after two o'clock. As soon as the speaker took the Chair he informed the House, that his Majesty had been waited on the preceding day with the address agreed to on Tuesday, and then read his Majesty's most gracious answer, as follows:

"*Gentlemen,*

"I return you my particular thanks for this "very loyal and dutiful address. I receive with "the highest satisfaction and approbation your "assurances of assistance and support, in main- "taining the supreme authority of the legislature "over all the dominions of my crown. It shall "be my care to justify by my conduct the confi- "dence you so affectionately express and to shew "that I have no interests separate from those of "my people."

December 12.

A little after Four the House went into a committee of supply, and after some spirited observations of Captain Luttrel, and a few questions from him, Colonel Barre, Mr. T. Townshend, and Mr. Hartley proposed to Mr. Buller, who laid the navy estimates before the House, the committee came to the two following resolutions, which are to be reported to-morrow.

That 16,000 seamen, including 4284 marines be employed for the sea service for the year 1775.

That the expence, paying and victualling the same, be at the rate of 4l. per month per man.

The House rose at Five o'clock, and adjourned till to-morrow.

The legislative authority over all the British dominions is a power lately much talked of, and greatly insisted upon; but we can recollect the time when the Parliament asserted that right in a certain bill, and was opposed by King George the second, who took his pen and absolutely crossed out the words which claimed an extensive and unlimited authority over Ireland; the good old King saying at the same time, that "*the Irish* "*had a Parliament of their own.*"

Dec. 2. By letters from Boston camp, of Sept. 26, we are informed, that letters have been dropped in different parts of the Boston camp, to inform the army of the intention of Adams, Quincy, Hancock, Barber, &c. heading the provincial people, and that they may be apprised of a rising of the people in different parts of the province. They do therefore declare to the soldiers, if that should be the case, that the lives of those unhappy men shall be the first taken, as from their factious and obstinate dispositions they have brought ruin on that miserable province. In short, every thing grows daily worse, and horrid consequences must ensue in the end.

Dec. 3. When the Lords waited on the King last Thursday, with their address on his speech, they received from his Majesty the followirg most gracious answer.

"My Lords I thank you for your affectionate assurances of duty and loyalty. The zeal you express for the support of the supreme authority of the legislature, which I shall constantly maintain, is very agreeable to me, and your resolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations, gives me the greater satisfaction, as it corresponds with the hearty concern I shall ever have for the true interests of all my people."

Extract of a letter from Bayonne: Nov. 16.

"Our deputy of trade at Paris has just sent us the copy of a memorial which the Court of England has caused to be delivered to the Count de Vergennes, that orders may be given to all owners of vessels and French privateers trading to America not to approach the English colonies; as the ships of war stationed in those seas will receive orders, if they meet with them to inspect them, and if they find more merchandize and manufactures than are for the consumption of the colony to which they are bound, they will be seized, and the profit given to the vessel that takes them; that the great quantity which has already been exported to the Colonies, has encouraged the Americans to persist in their disobedience, from the hopes of being supplied in this manner."

A letter from Madrid has the following article: "England may sleep secure in the arms of peace, for this kingdom has work enough cut out to war with the Barbarians, who are become so powerful both by sea and land, that I believe the King of Spain will be obliged to call in the assistance of some christian power before they will be able to bring them to reason. The Emperor of Morocco has an army of 80,000 men, who are beater trained to arms than any of the Spanish Soldiers. I am afraid the Moors will be too powerful for us."

It is apparent, says a correspondent, that whilst the nation has been busied in the choice of Representatives, the Court has not been idle with respect to forming a chain of measures for America, which they seem determined to prosecute.

It is whispered, that if the *two patriotic Dukes* should make any opposition in a great Assembly this season, they will be taken care of; the Admiral will be sent with a command to the West-Indies or America, and the General to Ireland.

Dec. 9. The following address of thanks to his Majesty, for his most gracious speech from the Throne, was presented on Wednesday by the Speaker of the House of Commons:

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"Permit us to assure your Majesty, that we receive with the highest sense of your Majesty's goodness the early information which you have been pleased to give us, of the state of the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

"We feel the most sincere concern, that a spirit of disobedience and resistance to the law should still unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in fresh violences of a most criminal nature: And we cannot but lament that such proceedings should have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majesty's Colonies, and that any of your subjects should have been so far deluded and misled, as to make rash and unwarrantable attempts to obstruct the commerce of your Majesty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

"We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to your Majesty for having taken such measures as your Majesty judged most proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws, which were passed in the last session of the late Parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of your Majesty's subjects, and for restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

"Your faithful Commons, animated by your Majesty's gracious assurances, will use every means in their power to assist your Majesty in maintaining entire and inviolate the supreme authority of this legislature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly sensible that we should betray the trust reposed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your Majesty, and to our fellow-subjects, if we failed to give our most zealous support to those great constitutional principles which govern your Majesty's conduct in this important business, and which are so essential to the dignity, safety, and welfare of the British empire.

"We learn, with great satisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquility is rendered complete: And we entertain a well grounded hope that your Majesty's constant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances will be attended with success, as your Majesty continues to receive the strongest assurances from other powers of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

"We assure your Majesty, that we will, with the utmost chearfulness, grant to your Majesty every necessary supply; and that we consider ourselves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of the most affectionate attachment to a Prince, who, during the whole course of his reign, has made the happiness of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions."

The substance of the late news from America, is said to be as follows:

The Congress have unanimously voted a non-importation agreement.

The province of Virginia (by their Delegates in the Congress) have agreed not to plant any more tobacco. The plant now in the ground the other Colonies have agreed to take. So that the present year's crop is the last that will be sent to Great-Britain, unless matters with America are accommodated. The duty upon tobacco is a very principle article of the revenue of Great-Britain.

They write from Cadiz, that an engagement has happened in the Gut of Gibralter between three Spanish frigates, and five Mooriſh cruizers, wherein two of the latter were sunk, and the other three, after losing the greatest part of their crews, were obliged to submit to the Spaniards.

Dec. 10. General Gage, 'tis reported, is now on his passage for England, and is expected to arrive in a short time.

A gentleman who has been lately in France assures us, that there are boats in readiness to transport 20,000 men into this kingdom, which will probably be attempted the moment we involve ourselves in a war with our Colonies.

Dec. 13. They write from Madrid, that the Ministry there had received advice, that the Emperor of Morocco met with so warm a reception at Ceua, that great numbers of his people were killed by the fire from the garrison, in consequence of which he had drawn off his troops from before that place.

The majority have shewn their strength of power with a proof, that all they can do shall be exerted for the R—— of this country and her Colonies.

Though the two Royal Dukes of G. and C. did not vote the first day, it arose from a delicacy of not being personally opposed to their brother; the next division of the House will produce them the true friends of the people and the country, not from factious principles, but from patriot feelings.

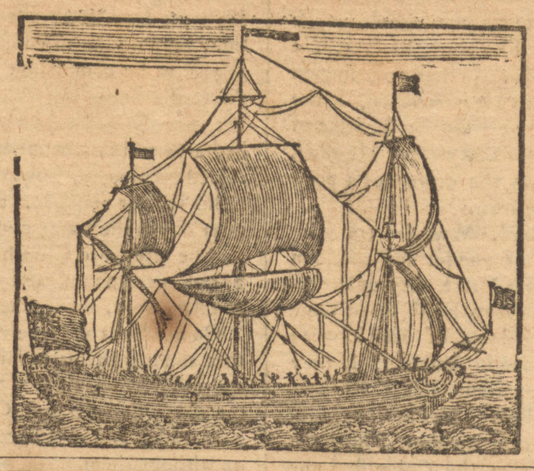
It is said that orders are given for all his Majesty's military stations in North America to be immediately reinforced by several detachments of land forces from Great-Britain and Ireland.

A Gentleman who is a member of a certain assembly, asked the Lord Mayor, a few days ago, how he liked the King's Speech What Speech? answers the Lord Mayor. Why, that printed speech in your hand, replies the member. You mistake, cries my Lord, this is no speech, it is the American death warrant. You are merry, cries the member. Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, I thank God it is not my death warrant. But, to be serious, says the member, don't you think the Speech is a good one? Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, it is a *bloody* good one.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 173.

DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet



OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, February 13, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¼	2d. ditto, 0 15¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 15½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 15	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 14½	12d. ditto, 8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL POWEL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of February inst. at the house of William Mills, in the township of Abington, lately occupied by John Paul, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the township of Abington aforesaid, on which is erected a log messuage, containing about 4 acres, more or less; the estate of a certain John Gill, deceased, in the hands and possession of Isaac Knight, his administrator, &c. seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Faance, in the Northern Liberties, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, near the Barracks, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded by ground of Stofel Zimmerman, and others; subject to a ground-rent of 6l. currency, per annum; late the estate of Isaac Whetstone; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February inst. at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Faance, in the Northern Liberties, all the estate, right, title, interest, the possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of a certain Jacob Maag, of and in a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto appertaining, situate on the west side of Second-street, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, containing in front about 16 feet, and in depth about 120 feet; bounded by ground of William Coates; subject to a ground-rent of 5l. 12s. currency, per annum; late the estate of the said Maag; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February inst. at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of —— Yeager, in Spring Garden, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of a lane or street, called Garden-street, in Spring-Garden aforesaid, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet, more or less; bounded by ground of Thomas Coates's estate, and others; late the estate of John Christfield Wolfe, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 22d of February inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas Oliver, in the district of Southwark, a certain unfinished brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Third-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front about 19 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Silas Engles, and others; subject to a ground-rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the estate of Samuel Ridley; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 22d day of February inst. at the house of Lewis Farmer, in Second-street, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain lot or piece of ground, and sundry improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Sassafras or Race street, between Front and Second streets from Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 76 and a half feet; bounded by ground late the estate of James Parrock, and Edward Warner, deceased, and others; late the estate of James Cassell; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOODS supposed stolen, of sundry kinds, were lately delivered me by WILLIAM FISHER, Esq; late Mayor of this city, in order that any person or persons proving property to them, may have them restored; for which purpose they are desired to apply to me, at my office in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, where, on satisfactory proof being made of such property, they will be restored, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

February 9, 1775.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and may be entered on in the Spring,

A TANYARD compleat, with a dwelling-house, garden, &c. and some meadow: Also two Farms, with a considerable quantity of very fine meadow to each. For terms apply to the subscriber, who proposes to be on the premises, at the head of Chester, Kent county, Maryland, from the 15th of this month until the 20th of March next. THOMAS GILPIN.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the Book store in Second-street, five doors below the Friends Market-street Meeting,

HAS imported a fresh assortment of BOOKS, &c. among which are the works of Flavius Josephus, translated by L'Estrange, 4 vols. bound 30s. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, in 2 vols. bound 15s. Family Bibles, Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols. 8vo. Vansweiten's Commentaries, vols. 15, 16, 17 and 18, to compleat the whole; Morgagni's works, 3 vols. 4to. most of the modern authors on Physic and Law. A great variety of paper hangings, the best writing paper of all sizes, printing paper, parchment, blank books and stationary of all kinds.

Some curious HARD WARE.

Guns, pocket and saddle pistols, cutteaus, silk and leather belts, sword canes, powder flasks, shot bags, backgammon tables labelled book fashion, surveying instruments, pocket cases of mathematical instruments, globes, thermometers, barometers, a variety of spectacles, shaving equipage, tea urns, cruet frames, copper scales sorted; green, ivory and silver handled knives and forks; common ditto; plated spurs, pinchbeck buckles; stone and paste shoe, knee and stock buckles; ladies steel watch chains; a great variety of pocket-books, with and without instruments, &c. &c. Catalogue may be had gratis.

Keyser's famous pills, Jesuits drops, and patent medicines of all kinds.

To be had at the same place, the American editions of the Inflexible Captive and Sethona, tragedies, 1s. 6d. each; New Sermons to Asses, 1s. 6d. the story of Æneas and Dido burlesqued, 3s. 9d. Tissot's Advice to the People with regard to their Health, 10s. Dimsdale on the Small-pox, 3s. 9d.

ANTHONY FORTUNE,

Late Keeper of the Fountain Inn, in Chesnut-street,

HAVING experienced extraordinary marks of the public favours during his residence there, esteems it his duty to return his most grateful acknowledgements to every individual who has been pleased to favour him with his custom: And while he pays the tribute of gratitude, he begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the Public in general, that he hath removed into Shippen street, next door to Third-street, near the New Market, where he hath erected elegant and commodious buildings, and provided every requisite for stabling horses after the best and most approved manner. In addition to his stables, hay, grain, &c. he hath an excellent grass lot contiguous, in which the horses that may be committed to his care may be occasionally turned, for the benefit of air, exercise, &c. As he hath taken great pains, and put himself to considerable expence to serve his friends and the Public in the way of a Livery Stable, he flatters himself that his labours will not be in vain, but that they will, with their usual generosity, reward his earnest endeavours to serve them, with further instances of their good will, which he will be equally ready to acknowledge as studious to deserve.

PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY,

For raising 360l. toward finishing a Bridge over PICKERING CREEK.

THE Managers of said Lottery are sorry they are obliged to inform the few adventurers who have thought the scheme worthy of encouragement, that after using their utmost industry to dispose of the tickets in said Lottery, they find so many yet on hand as renders it impossible for them to draw upon such principles as would answer the end proposed: And the impatience of the adventurers, together with the little encouragement given of ever selling the remainder, has induced them thus publicly to notify those who have purchased and paid for tickets, to return them to the persons of whom they bought and receive back their money.

January 27, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, (JOHN JACK) in Chambers town, Cumberland county, an Irish servant man named GARRAT BURN, about forty-five years of age, a well set fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, with short grey hair; had on when he went away, a blue surtout coat, flannel jacket, buckskin breeches, worsted stockings, brown leggings, middling good shoes, and steel buckles. He took with him a sorrel Horse, about fifteen hands high, can both pace and trot, has three white spots on his forehead, and was newly shod before. It is supposed (as he is a great rogue) that he will either sell or exchange the said horse. Whoever takes up and secures said servant and horse, so that the owners may have them again, shall have the above Reward, or for the Horse alone EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JACK,
EBENEZER BRADY.

N. B. Said servant had a yoke on, and took with him an old saddle and blind bridle.

CHOCOLATE

Manufactured in the best manner, and SOLD by SAMUEL GARRIGUES, JUNIOR, In Market-street, near the London Coffee-house,

WHERE country store-keepers and others may be supplied with any quantity, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

THE TIMES of a few hearty young Servant Men, that lately arrived from England, to be disposed of by

JEREMIAH WARDER AND SONS.

Also, a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1775.

THE City Wardens and Assessors will meet at the Court-house, on Monday the 27th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, to hear the appeals of such persons who may think themselves overrated in the Watch and Lamp Tax for the present year.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE young Negro Wench, with a child about three years old. Enquire of the Printer.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on Tuesday the 7th inst. (February) out of the subscriber's house in Cherry Alley, a silver WATCH, with double cases, and a silver cap over the works; maker's name William Finch, Halifax, No. 1477. Whoever will bring said Watch to the subscriber, and inform of the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be convicted, shall have the above Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Watch only, paid by

JOHN SANDOZ.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the 5th of January last, from the subscriber, living in Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, a red COW, big with calf, has a small white spot in her forehead, horns turning upwards with holes bored in the tips, part of her left ear cut, some white on her belly, white teats, and one white foot behind.—Whoever brings the said Cow to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, with all reasonable charges. JOHN BAGWELL.

TAKEN UP as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, on the 27th of December last, a dark roan FILLEY, with a small bell, two years old, branded on the near buttock thus, *D.* about twelve hands high, a natural trotter, has not been docked, nor broken to ride or draw. The owner is hereby desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'KEE.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1775.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP

UNITY.

HAVING three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JAMES STUART and SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-street, or on board the ship at Hamilton's wharf.

February 1, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at Halifax, on the first day of May last, a native Irish servant man named LAWRENCE DUN, about twenty years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark brown hair, smooth pale face, and much given to liquor and dancing: Had on and took with him a blue broadcloth jacket, a double breasted blue duffil jacket with metal buttons, a coarse tow shirt and trowsers, and half worn shoes. He also stole and took with him, two blankets, one sheet, a pair of good shoes, a pair of large carved plated buckles, a thirty-five shilling hat, and is supposed to have taken a new axe. Perhaps he may change his name. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him to his master, or secures him in any gaol so that his master may get information, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

N. B. He lodged at Daniel Servie's saw-mill the 4th or 5th of May.—All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the first day of March next, if not disposed of at private sale before)

A TRACT of valuable Land in Kent county Maryland, and adjoining Chester Town, containing one hundred and twenty three acres, part in well improved upland meadow, and good improvements thereon, and the situation extraordinary for a store. Also a MILL, with two pair of stones, (one pair excellent burrs) and a good stream of water. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, who lives on the premises.

SIMON WILMER.

LATELY IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their Store in Fourth-street, a little below Market street,

A QUANTITY of BANDANOE HANDKERCHIEFS, with other India GOODS, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at Schenectady, in York government, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in the business, and is qualified to superintend the building of a mill. Apply to OWEN JONES, Junior.

A LARGE quantity of LAMP OYL by the barrel, Spanish INDIGO, Muscovado SUGARS in barrels, with sundry other articles in the Wet Goods way, as usual, to be sold by

JOSEPH SPENCER,

In Second-street, between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.

BERTLES SHEE,

Has for SALE, at his store in Water-street, and next door to John Morton's,

ALL kinds of WET GOODS, as usual, on the lowest terms for cash.——He requests all persons indebted to him to make payment.

A PERSON qualified to prepare RAW SILK, with or without mixing with worsted, &c. either for stockings, dorseteens, camblets, &c. FIT FOR THE LOOM, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
BENJAMIN MORGAN,
JOHN KAIGHN.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1775.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER GILMORE, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law: And all who have any just demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for payment, to GEORGE BARTRAM,

ADMINISTRATOR.

N. B. Said GILMORE came passenger in the ship Magdalen, Capt. Wallace, from Glasgow, in the month of October last.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS LOST in this city, on the 10th or 11th inst. a red Morocco leather Pocket Book, with a silver spring clasp, in which were five or six Maryland Eight Dollar bills, two or three Pennsylvania Fifty Shilling bills, sundry lottery tickets, and many papers which are valuable to the owner and cannot be serviceable to any other person. The above Reward will be paid by the Printer hereof for the book and what it contained when lost; and for the book and papers only, TWO POUNDS.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1775.

CAME to the subscriber's stable, in Fourth-street, between Lombard and South-streets, on Tuesday evening about dusk, a sorrel HORSE and a bay MARE: The Horse has a stripe of white down his face, and had a long rope about his neck; his off hind foot is white, about fourteen and a half hands high, and is shod before: The Mare is also shod before, has a star in her forehead, and is about fourteen hands high. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

BENJAMIN HEMINGS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Cumberland county, in July last, a dark brown HORSE, about six or seven years old, branded with a kind of an O on the near shoulder, has a small blaze in his face and a snip on his nose, and trots. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH PARKS.

December 28, 1774.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, called Mount Pleasant, the beginning of last month, a black and white COW, with a rope about her head: She calved this day. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

December 7, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB MEEKSIN, in Bethel township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, a brown MARE, near twelve years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, 8. The owner is hereby desired to come and prove his property, pay expences and take her away.

December 1, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN GUTHERIE, in Bethel township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, a brown MARE, near twelve years old, twelve and a half hands high, branded on the near thigh thus, H. D. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay expences, and take her away.

Kingsess township, Dec. 26, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a sorrel MARE, about fourteen hands high, with a white blaze on her forehead, a switch tail, long mane, and three white feet; a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

PHILIP RODMAN.

TAKEN up in April last, by the subscriber, living in Bethel township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, a dark brown or black MARE, about nine or ten years old, branded on the near buttock thus, F. H. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ANDREW MAN.

A MEMENTO for PRINCES.

IN a monarchy, the Prince and people may be both cheated; the Prince chuſes the miniſters, and the people are to look after them. If the Prince makes a bad choice, which is but too often the caſe, and thoſe who act for the people ſuffer them to go on uninterruptedly in their iniquity, nothing but ruin can be the event of ſuch a conduct; every man who has been converſant with courts, muſt have ſeen, that all the little cunning miniſters poſſeſs is employed to hide the true ſtate of affairs from their maſter, and to palliate and diſguiſe their own rogueries. When the nation calls aloud for juſtice againſt them, they treat the whole nation as a faction, and call their very blunders and robberies his Majeſty's meaſures. Thus it ſometimes goes on till the people can bear no more, till at laſt the Prince himſelf ſuffers for the crimes of his perfidious ſervants. Among the many fatal examples of this kind, there is one very affecting in the Hiſtory of China, of which I ſhall give a ſhort account.

Junchin, the laſt Emperor, had every good diſpoſition requiſite to incline him to govern mildly, yet he cannot be called a wiſe man who was ſo injudicious in the choice of his miniſters and officers. Theſe creatures made uſe of his authority to gratify their own paſſions and extend their ambition; the conſequence was, that the people were oppreſſed, but their grievances and complaints never reached the ears of the Emperor, the miniſters had filled the court with their tools and dependents, and ſtopped all paſſages of complaint to the Emperor. Thus they went on to abuſe his good inclinations, and may juſtly be ſaid to have ſold both the empire and their maſter. A rebellion was begun by Ly and Chum, who had both been Generals in his army, and had been ill uſed by the miniſters, probably for no other reaſon but becauſe they would not be ſlaves to their power; they knew they ſhould not be oppoſed by the common people, who would not fight to keep ſcoundrels in the adminiſtration, and render them more inſolent. As to thoſe who had the guard of the Emperor's perſon, and the government of the ſtate, Ly, the rebel, was ſure he could gain them over at any time; and accordingly, when the officers and magiſtrates put in by theſe bad miniſters, ſaw the rebellion look a little formidable, they entered into a conſpiracy for ſecuring themſelves. Ly ſent ſome of his people diſguiſed as traders to treat with thoſe fellows—and traders they were: When the city was delivered up, and the unhappy Emperor retired within his palace, he firſt, with his own hands, put to death his only daughter, then he and his Empreſs hanged themſelves. Before he diſpatched himſelf, he writ, with his own blood, what follows:

"The Mandarians are traitors, they have perfidiouſly betrayed their Princes, and all of them deſerve to be hanged. It will be a glorious action to execute this piece of juſtice upon them, for it is moſt fit that they ſhould ſuffer death, that thoſe who ſucceed them may be inſtructed by their example to acquit themſelves with fidelity of their truſt. As for the people they are not criminal, and deſerved not to be puniſhed; therefore to uſe them ill would be injuſtice. I have loſt that great empire which deſcended to me by inheritance from my anceſtors, by the treachery of the Mandarians. In me is finiſhed the royal line which ſo many Kings, my progenitors, continued down to me with all the grandeur and fame ſuitable to their dignity. I will therefore for ever cloſe my eyes, that I may not ſee the empire, ſo deſcended to me from ſucceſſive generations, ruined and ruled by a tyrant. I will go and deprive myſelf of that life, for the continuance of which I will not be indebted to the baſeſt and vileſt of my ſubjects. I have not the confidence to appear before them, who, being born my natural ſubjects, are become my enemies and traitors. It is fit the Prince ſhould die, ſince his whole ſtate is now expiring; and how can I endure to live, having ſeen the loſs and deſtruction of that which was dearer to me than life."

Thus died the monarchy of an Empire as large as all Europe. He who commanded an hundred millions of ſubjects was reduced to deſtroy himſelf and family, all brought upon him by the villainy of his miniſters, at only thirty two years of age.

LEGHORN, *November* 3.

LETTERS from Liſbon adviſe, that the King of Portugal is going to erect a monument to the memory of the late Pope Clement XIV.

Warſaw, Nov. 9. Although the Baron de Stackelberg, Miniſter from Ruſſia, has announced to the delegation, in the name of the three allied powers, that they muſt finiſh all their buſineſs by the 15th of this month, we foreſee that it will be a difficult matter to adjuſt every thing by that time.

Berlin, Nov. 15. His Pruſſian Majeſty has ordered a new regiment of Grenadiers to be raiſed in New Pruſſia.

Amſterdam, Nov. 21. Letters from Rome mention a commotion among the people, occaſioned by their being refuſed an audience which they demanded of the Conclave. This news merits confirmation.

LONDON, *November* 23.

Improbable as ſuch intelligence may appear to ſome readers, we are informed that the King and Queen of Denmark certainly intend being in London the beginning of next ſummer, when all their differences are to be adjuſted, and a reconciliation entered upon. This would have been done before, but the Queen Dowager has hitherto had ſuch an aſcendant over him as to prevent it. He has now broke her *charm*; the conſequence of which will be her degradation, the reſtoration of his peace of mind, and the exaltation of his much injured, amiable conſort.

As ſoon as it was known that the King of Spain had declared war againſt the Emperor of Morocco, 'tis ſaid, orders were given for calling in all the recruiting parties in England.

The Spaniards have lately embarked a great body of troops at Cadiz on board a number of tranſports, which are to proceed with all expedition to the Phillippine iſlands.

A gentleman juſt arrived from the North ſays, that in Derbyſhire, Staffordſhire, and the northern parts of Yorkſhire, the diſtreſs of the manufacturers, owing to our diſputes with America, is beyond all deſcription. The poor, he ſays, are within one degree of ſtarving; ſo that 10,000 men might have been entered in either county, at the late meeting of the militia, merely for the ſake of a month's pay, and food for that time. He adds, that the poorer people envy the driver of a poſt-chaiſe as a money getting man.

A letter from Norwich, November 19.

"What, in the name of wonder and common ſenſe, are the Miniſtry after? Are they unalterably determined to make every Engliſhman their enemy, and to kindle the flame of war in this kingdom, as they have done in America? If they are, a continuation of the preſent violent meaſures cannot poſſibly fail of ſucceſs. Neither the merchants nor warehouſemen in London, who have large ſums due to them from the Coloniſts, nor the home manufacturers here, whoſe orders from them for ſundry articles uſed to employ thouſands of our induſtrious poor during the winter, will tamely ſubmit to be ruined, I ſay ruined, for nothing leſs than ruin is before us. The woollen manufactory is the ſole ſupport of this great city; and if we want employment, miſery and bankruptcy muſt enſue. Would to God the Miniſtry were in our ſituation only for a few months! Would to God they knew what it is to be deſtitute of orders, and diſtreſſed for remittances! They would not then think it juſtifiable to involve all America in the moſt terrible calamities, becauſe the innocent inhabitants of a town or province refuſed to pay for a quantity of tea deſtroyed by a few of the'r rabble, nor of ſubjecting us to innumerable evils and anxieties, for the gratification of their humour. What his Majeſty and his new Parliament muſt think of proceedings that excite abhorrence and aſtoniſhment in the mind of every good man, may be conjectured from the ſpirited oppoſition that was made to them by the wiſeſt and beſt men in this kingdom in the laſt. Should it prove otherwiſe (which God forbid!) let us all fervently pray for the removal of all thoſe wicked counſellors who have been ſo long and loudly complained of, and whoſe late ſix infernal acts have diſgraced religion, alienated the affections of his Majeſty's ſubjects both at home and abroad, and injured the trade and navigation of his country. *A diſtreſſed manufacturer.*"

Nov. 25. They write from Paris, that the ordinary guards of the French King, who have for many years been Swiſs, are changed to that of the Iriſh brigade.

The death of Lord Clive is a ſatisfaction to his beſt friends, who were but the daily witneſſes of his miſerable exiſtence. From what cauſe we will not venture to determine; but his Lordſhip dreaded the idea of being alone, worſe than that of death. He was never without company, day or night, nor without two or more ſitting up with him in his bed chamber during his intervals of reſt. At laſt, however, it has pleaſed Providence to eaſe them of this unwelcome taſk, and we hope his Lordſhip, of all his inquietudes.

The Red Ribband now to diſpoſe of on the death of Lord Clive, is promiſed to a Veteran General Officer:—Of late days the old fools ſeem fonder of a gew-gaw than the young ones.

Nov. 26. It is ſaid that the Queen of Denmark was actually at Kew this ſummer incog. and that ſhe gave ſuch a ſatisfactory account of herſelf and her late conduct in Denmark, that next ſummer will reſtore her to the pleaſure of breathing her native air without conſtraint. What truth there is in this report we cannot determine.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Boſton we are informed, that the Congreſs cannot well agree about the articles propoſed by the ſeveral provinces, the demands of one much interfering with another; in ſhort, there is no probability of their being unanimous in any one thing, except the non-importation of ſome particular articles. Beſides this general diſagreement, he ſays, there is a great defection among the better kind of people, from what is called the public cauſe, they not chuſing to live any longer in a ſtate of mortification, though by it the preſervation of their liberties is held out as the object.

Were all the ſworn enemies of Great-Britain, aſſiſted by the full ſuffrage of pandæmonium to have united together in one common plan of deſtruction againſt the welfare of this devoted country, they could not have fixed on one ſo effectually ruinous to its intereſt as the preſent inglorious Boſton campaign.

Our unnatural warfare with the Americans (ſays a correſpondent) is good for nothing but to create famine, ruin our manufactures, cripple our commerce, facilitate the deſigns of our natural enemies, by weakening our mutual ſtrength, promote emigration, and in a word, render us the ſcorn and deriſion of not only all Europe, but all the world, for our invincible ignorance and impolitick folly.

There is a man now living as a livery ſervant in Somerſet-houſe, who is in the 119th year of his age. He has lived in that ſtation 98 years.

Nov. 28. Lady Erſkine, ſiſter to Mr. Wedderburne, and widow of the late Sir Henry Erſkine, has lately got her penſion augmented to one thouſand pounds per annum.

As the affairs of America will greatly intereſt the public, and as in all probability every freſh article of intelligence which arrives will more and more expoſe the weakneſs and abſurdity of miniſterial meaſures, it is the determination of the cabinet to gag the preſs as much as poſſible. The heavy ſentence inflicted on the two Woodfalls laſt Saturday, for printing a letter (of ſo ſtupid a nature that it is matter of much wonder that it ſhould become an object of ſerious proſecution) is meant as a terror to other publiſhers. The extravagant ſeverity of the puniſhment in proportion to the offence the cabinet are in hopes will prevent the news papers from putting it in the power of an arbitrary judge to miſlead a jury and obtain an opportunity of cruſhing at once the riſing hopes of the worthy and induſtrious.

The late Lord Clive had long been afflicted with a nervous diſorder in his ſtomach, which grew exceedingly bad for ſome months before his death. He came from Bath a few days before his diſſolution, on purpoſe to conſult Dr. Fothergill with reſpect to his complaint: when that able phyſician directed all opiates (which his Lordſhip had long been accuſtomed to) to be laid aſide, and preſcribed a very different method of cure. The deceaſed Nobleman, however, unhappily perſevered in his former regimen, and was found dead the next day in the water cloſet.

The late Lord Clive has left by will to his Lady 2000l. per annum, and 10,000l. as alſo the ſeat at Claremont, during her Ladyſhip's life.

Commiſſions are received from the African factors and merchants to ſhip over a number of ſwivel and other guns, to arm the boats which cruize up the rivers Senegal and Gambia in the ſlave and gum trade, and it is become dangerous to venture up without them.

New inſtructions are preparing to be ſent off to all his Majeſty's Conſuls in the Mediterranean, on account of the rupture between the King of Spain and the Emperor of Morocco.

We are eternally boaſting of our excellent conſtitution and the wiſe and equitable diſpenſation of our laws. Is the ſentence paſſed on two printers by the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday laſt a proof either of one or the other? The King on all proſecutions by information is the plaintiff, and conſequently when he obtains a verdict he applies and proportions the remedy to his own wrong in paſſing ſentence himſelf. Does there exiſt a human being who is a righteous judge in his own cauſe? It is impoſſible in the nature of things that there ſhould be one. The unmerciful ſentence of Saturday favours ſtrongly of ſtar-chamber tyranny and oppreſſion. There is not a lawyer of any of our courts who does not hold up his hands in aſtoniſhment and cry ſhame on ye, ye advocates for prerogative and deſpotiſm.

Nov. 30. A correſpondent aſſures us that Mr. Cruger, who is returned by a very great and reſpectable majority for Briſtol, is a violent oppoſer of every miniſterial meaſure; and from his conſequence as a merchant, and popularity at Briſtol, muſt carry great weight as a member of Parliament. He is the colleague of the celebrated orator Burke, and it is expected by all parties, will turn out as inflexible a patriot.

Out of the forty-five members choſen for Scotland, nineteen are new ones who did not ſit in the laſt parliament.

The Active, Miller, from Quebec, is arrived at Barcelona, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.

We hear that no fewer than ſeventy-eight petitions, againſt gentlemen returned Members of Parliament, will be preſented to the Houſe of Commons; ſeventy-two of them are from England, and ſix from Scotland. It is thought they cannot be all determined in one ſeſſion.

Dec. 8. On Tueſday Lord Lyttleton made his motion in the Houſe of Peers for the ſtanding order of that Houſe ſo far to be diſpenſed with, that the Members of the Houſe of Commons, might be admitted into the Houſe of Peers during the ſitting thereof. His Lordſhip gave many reaſons for diſpenſing with the order, and admitting the other Houſe to hear their debates. Lord Suffolk, the Duke of Mancheſter, Lord Sandwich, Lord Weymouth, Lord Gower, and ſeveral other Lords ſpoke upon the occaſion; and upon the queſtion being put, 28 were for the doors being opened, and 36 againſt.

A regulation will be made this ſeſſion of Parliament for limiting the ports and places where Iriſh wool, woollen yarn, &c. ſhall be imported into this kingdom, in order to prevent ſmuggling theſe commodities into France and other foreign parts.

Every idea of a reconciliation between the three royal brothers is totally baniſhed; in conſequence of which it is ſaid the two Dukes are now determined to ſtrengthen the preſent minority with their intereſt.

This morning a bill of indictment was preſented to the grand jury for the county of Middleſex, at Hick's Hall, againſt the Dutcheſs of Kingſton, for felony, in marrying the late Duke of Kingſton, at the time ſhe was actually the wife of the honourable Auguſtus Hervey, when the jury found the bill to be a true bill, in conſequence of which ſhe muſt appear to take her trial at the Old-Bailey as a felon, or an outlawry will be iſſued againſt her.

Upon a motion made yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons for the further conſideration of his Majeſty's ſpeech, the houſe was ordered to be put into a Committee this day, to conſider of a ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty.

Lord North was yeſterday ſomewhat better. The fall his Lordſhip received on Monday evening, in one of the outward apartments belonging to the Houſe of Commons, has greatly bruiſed his knee, and the ſide on which he fell.

Yeſterday Earl Temple attended the Levee at St. James's, for the firſt time this winter; and preſented his nephew the Hon. George Grenville, member for Bucks, to his Majeſty.

They write from Gibraltar, that an armed Spaniſh bark, with a few reſolute men on board, ran into the harbour of Tetuan, and ſet fire to two large galliots and a half galley, belonging to the Moors, which were burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 100 of the crews periſhed.

A letter from Breſt mentions, that on the 16th of laſt month two ſhips of the line, and three frigates, all with troops on board, ſailed out of that harbour for the Eaſt-Indies

Dec. 10. Thurſday night the Right Hon. Earl Temple had a levee at his Houſe in Pall Mall, at which his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, the Dukes of Portland and Richmond, Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Chatham, and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen were preſent.

(For more London News ſee the Poſtſcript.)

CHARLES-TOWN, (*South-Carolina,*) *Jan.* 24.

The General Aſſembly of this province is to meet here this day, agreeable to the laſt prorogation.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Monday, Jan. 16, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the unanimous opinion of this Congreſs, that no action for any debt ſhall be commenced in the Court of Common Pleas in this colony, nor any ſuch action depending there which was commenced ſince laſt September return, be proceeded in, without the conſent of the committee of the pariſh or diſtrict in which the defendant reſides, until it ſhall be otherwiſe determined in Provincial Congreſs. That the ſaid committees reſpectively, or a majority of ſuch of them as ſhall meet (provided they are not leſs than three in the country pariſhes and diſtricts) DO, upon application, give permiſſion for the bringing or proceeding on ſuch ſuits, in the following caſes, that is to ſay, where the debtors refuſe to renew their obligations, or to give reaſonable ſecurity, or are juſtly ſuſpected of intentions to leave the province, or to defraud their creditors. or where there ſhall appear, to the majority of ſuch committee, as aforeſaid, any other reaſonable cauſe for the granting ſuch permiſſion: Which committees ſhall meet and ſit on the firſt and third Saturdays in every month, at twelve o'clock at noon, in the country, or oftener if it ſhall be found neceſſary, for the purpoſe of hearing and determining on ſuch applications. That ſeizures and ſales, upon mortgages, ſhall be conſidered on the ſame footing as actions for debt. That it be recommended to the committees for each pariſh and diſtrict, that they uſe their beſt endeavours to prevent any debtors removing their effects out of the province, without the knowledge and conſent of their creditors. That the Congreſs will indemnify the committees for ſo doing. And that no ſummons ſhall be iſſued by any magiſtrate, in ſmall and mean cauſes, without the like conſent.

RESOLVED, That any eleven members of the committee for Charles-Town, aſſembled together, be a ſufficient number to receive and determine upon applications relative to law proceſſes there.

TUESDAY, *Jan.* 17, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT a ſtrict conformity to the reſolves of this congreſs, be recommended to the Gentlemen of the Law who practiſe in the country, as well as in the town, in regard to the iſſuing of writs, and proceeding on ſuits and mortgages.

A true copy from the journals.

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

Charles-Town, Jan. 18. 1775.

THE committee for Charles-Town, in obedience to the reſolves of the Provincial Congreſs, think it neceſſary to give this public notice, That they have fixed upon every Thurſday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to meet and ſit at Mr. Ramadge's tavern, for the purpoſes aforeſaid: And they requeſt the parties making applications, to give their attendance, that the committee may be the better able to judge of the propriety of approving or diſapproving thereof.

By order of the Committee.

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

NEW-YORK, *February* 6.

Extract from the votes and proceedings of the General Aſſembly of this Colony.

Die Martis, 10 ho. A. M. the 31ſt of January, 1775.

A motion was made by Col. *P. Livingſton* in the words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE that a day may be appointed to take the ſtate of this colony into conſideration, to enter ſuch reſolutions, as the Houſe may agree to, on their journals; and in conſequence of ſuch reſolutions, to prepare a humble, firm, dutiful and loyal petition to our moſt gracious Sovereign.

On the queſtion, whether the Houſe agreed to the ſaid motion? it paſſed in the affirmative, *Nemine Contradicente.*

And then a motion was made by Mr. *De Lancey*, in theſe words, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE that a memorial to the Lords, and repreſentation and remonſtrance to the Commons of *Great-Britain*, may be prepared together with the petition to his Majeſty.

On the queſtion, whether the Houſe agree to the ſaid motion? it paſſed in the affirmative, *Nemine Contradicente.*

His Majeſty's Miniſters at the foreign Courts, having acquainted the principal Sovereigns of Europe with the confuſions in ſeveral of his American provinces, aſſurances were given to the former, that no ſort of aſſiſtance ſhould on any account be afforded to them; and a veſſel loaded with arms, ammunition, &c. for New-England, on her departure from Amſterdam, was ſtopped, and all her cargo landed.

We hear that a man in Dunſtable, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, owing another man about 100l. O. T. he went to him for the money, but he told him, that *as there was no Law in the province*, he was reſolved not to pay the debt: Upon which the creditor expoſtulates with the debtor—tells him his neceſſity, that he wanted the money to pay an honeſt debt, which he had promiſed to do by that time, and muſt have it; the debtor ſtill perſiſted in his reſolution not to pay the money, repeating that *there was no Law in the province*: The creditor begged him not to take advantage of the times to evade the debt; but the debtor ſtill perſiſted in his reſolution, and they both walked to the door; the creditor ſays to him, you ſaid *there was no Law in the province*, and immediately knocks him down with his fiſt;----the debtor gets up again, and again is knocked down by the creditor, who repeats, you ſay *there is no Law.*—— This being thrice repeated, the debtor begs the creditor to deſiſt; aſſuring him, that if he would return with him into the houſe, he would pay the money, which he accordingly did.

By a veſſel from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn, that on the 8th of December there was a moſt violent gale of wind off Hiſpaniola, in which a ſloop, Capt. Williams, belonging to Newbury, was drove out of Turks Iſland, but returned again, having one man killed.—Capt. Martin, of Maryland, in a ſloop, was drove out of the ſame place, and loſt his boat, cabouſe and rudder, on the Caicos Bank, and put into the Mole to refit.—Capt. Cunningham, in a ſchooner belonging to New-York, was alſo

drove out, and was on the Caicos Bank from ten in the morning till eight at night, loſt a paſſenger overboard, his boat and mainmaſt, drifted aboard a veſſel bottom up, and afterwards got into the Mole.—Capt. Stiles, in a large ſchooner from St. Thomas's, belonging to Marblehead, foundered, the Captain, Mate, and one more ſaved, all the reſt periſhed.—Capt. Graham, in a brig belonging to Philadelphia, bound to Virginia, was loſt on the Caicos Bank, the people all ſaved.—A ſloop belonging to Paul Baſcom, of Bermuda, foundered, and three men only ſaved.—Capt. Wallace, in a ſhip from Philadelphia, was loſt on the Caicos Bank, but the people and part of the cargo ſaved.—Capt. Morgan, in a ſloop belonging to Bermuda, was drove out from Turks-Iſland, and had not been heard of ſince.—Capt. Wattles, in a brig from Connecticut, loſt his foremaſt, rigging, ſails, and four horſes; he refitted at the Mole, and proceeded to Jamaica.—Great damage is ſaid to be done by the gale to the plantations in Hiſpaniola.

Feb. 9. We have certain intelligence by the laſt veſſel from Scotland, that if the preſent non-importation is ſtrictly adhered to, the merchants and manufacturers of that country will exert their utmoſt influence in our favour; as they are under the moſt alarming apprehenſions for the conſequences of a declenſion of trade.—This comes from a perſon whoſe intereſt, *at this time*, it cannot be, to impoſe on the public.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated January 24.

"Our general meeting is juſt over, we have approved of the proceedings of the Congreſs, thanked our own Delegates, and re-appointed them, and alſo paſſed a vote of thanks to all the worthy Delegates that attended at the laſt Congreſs—It was moved to have the exception to rice, the only article in my opinion liable to cenſure, in this arduous ſtruggle, to be recommended to be ſtruck out, and we were very near carrying it; there were 75 for, and 87 againſt the motion, the difference only 12,—This occaſioned many heats among us; however, they at laſt all ſubſided, and we parted all good friends."

By the late accounts from England, via Boſton, we are informed, that the Light Infantry of the whole army, on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, are to be embarked for North-America in the ſpring.

The Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly on Tueſday laſt, voted his Honor our worthy Lieutenant Governor, the ſum of Two Thouſand Pounds, and the uſual ſalaries to the Officers of Government.

Yeſterday evening was married, ——Moleſworth, Eſq; of South-Carolina, to Miſs Grant, daughter in law of the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of this city.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of New-Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's Council of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of the Province of New-Jerſey, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſions; and to expreſs our obligations for having given us ſo early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, and that you have been pleaſed therein to conſult our conveniency.

We agree with your Excellency, that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majeſty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were we, on this occaſion to paſs over in ſilence, the preſent alarming tranſactions, which are ſo much the objects of public attention; and therefore beg leave to aſſure you, that feeling ourſelves ſtrongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great Britain and her Colonies, and deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the important connexion they have with each other, we ſhall, with all ſincere loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent thoſe miſchiefs which the preſent ſituation of affairs ſeems to threaten; and, by our zeal for the authority of government on the one hand, and for the conſtitutional rights of the people on the other, aim at reſtoring that health of the political body, which every good ſubject muſt earneſtly deſire.

Your Excellency may be aſſured, that we will exert our utmoſt influence, both in our public and private capacities, to reſtore that harmony between the parent ſtate and his Majeſty's American Dominions, which is ſo eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of the whole empire: And earneſtly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preſerve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws.

By order of the Houſe,
PETER KEMBLE, *Speaker.*

Council-Chamber, Jan. 1775.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Heartily thank you for this Addreſs. Your ſentiments concerning the preſent alarming tranſactions,---your expreſſions of zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great-Britain and her Colonies,---your promiſes to exert your utmoſt influence to reſtore harmony between them, and to preſerve peace, good order, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws, are ſuch as evince your loyalty to the moſt gracious of Sovereigns, and your regard for the true welfare of the people. Their conſtitutional Rights will ever be found beſt ſupported by a ſtrict obedience to the laws and authority of government. Whenever that Barrier is broken down, anarchy and confuſion, with all their attendant evils, will moſt aſſuredly enter, and deſtroy all the bleſſings of civil ſociety.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Colony of New Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Repreſentatives of ſaid Colony in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

WE his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have taken into our conſideration your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We ſhould have been glad that your Excellency's inclinations, to have given us as early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, as was conſiſtent with our "convenience," had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your deſign, and more favorable to us, than it really has done on the preſent occaſion. If the petitions which we underſtand have been preſented to you had been granted, we ſhould have had a meeting more convenient to us than the preſent; and that meeting, perhaps, would have prevented ſome of thoſe "alarming tranſactions" which your Excellency's apprehenſion of your duty, leads you to inform us, as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us, but that it may not be ſo intirely fruſtrated in future, permit us to inform you, it will be much the moſt agreeable to us, that the meeting of the Houſe, to do public buſineſs, ſhould not be poſtponed to a time later, than when the bill for the ſupport of government expires.

We are ſorry to hear that in your Excellency's opinion, there has been of late any "alarming tranſactions" in this and the neighbouring colonies, our conſent to, or approbation of which may lead the good people we repreſent into "anarchy, miſery, and all the horrors of a civil war." It is true, you are pleaſed to tell us that this deſtructive mode of proceeding, has been adopted but "in part," by ſome of the inhabitants of this colony. We aſſure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to meaſures deſtructive to the welfare of our conſtituents, and in which, we ſhall be equally involved with them; their intereſts and our own, we look upon as inſeparable, no arguments are neceſſary to prevail on us, to endeavour to prevent ſuch impending calamities, and if we ſhould at any time miſtake our duty ſo much, we hope your regard to the people, will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other repreſentatives, who may act with more prudence. The uncertainty, however, to what "alarming tranſactions" in particular you refer, renders it ſufficient for us to aſſure you only, that we profeſs ourſelves to be loyal ſubjects of the King, from whoſe goodneſs we hope to be relieved from the preſent unhappy ſituation; that we will do all in our power to preſerve that excellent form of government, under which we at preſent live; and that we neither intend to uſurp the rights of others, nor ſuffer any veſted in us by the conſtitution, to be wreſted out of our hands, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy differences, which at preſent ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and her colonies.—We ſhall heartily rejoice to ſee the time, when they ſhall ſubſide on principles conſiſtent with the rights and intereſts of both, which we ardently hope is not far off; and though we cannot conceive how the ſeparate petition of one colony is more likely to ſucceed, than the united petitions of all; yet in order to ſhew our deſire to promote ſo good a purpoſe by every proper means, we ſhall make uſe of the mode pointed out by your Excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleaſed to aſſure us will be paid to the repreſentatives of the people.

We have already reſolved to ſupport his Majeſty's government, and we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that though we are warmly attached to that liberty, which as ſubjects of our auguſt monarch, we apprehend ourſelves to be juſtly entitled to, and firmly reſolved to preſerve it by every conſtitutional means in our power; yet we ſhall with pleaſure lay hold of every proper occaſion to manifeſt that loyalty to his perſon, and regard to the conſtitution, which as ſubjects and freemen can be reaſonably expected from us.

Houſe of Aſſembly, By order of the Houſe,
Feb. 1, 1775. CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

WERE I to give ſuch an anſwer to your addreſs as the peculiar nature of it ſeems to require, I ſhould be neceſſarily led into the explanation and diſcuſſion of ſeveral matters and tranſactions, which, from the regard I bear to you, and the people of this colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion.

It is, beſides, in vain now to argue on the ſubject, as you have, with a moſt uncommon and unneceſſary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that deſtructive mode of proceeding, which I ſo earneſtly warned you againſt.

Whether, after ſuch a reſolution, the petition you mention can be reaſonably expected to produce any good effect; and whether you or I have beſt conſulted the true intereſts of the people on this important occaſion, I ſhall leave others to determine.

You may be aſſured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any ſiniſter motive whatever. It came from an heart ſincerely devoted to my native country, whoſe welfare and happineſs depend, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 13.

Extracts of three letters from Boſton.

Jan. 8. "For ſeveral weeks paſt the yellow fever, putrid ſore throat, and ſmall pox have raged in this town and proved very mortal, eſpecially among the ſoldiers.—The officers have determined to innoculate their children, which will occaſion the ſmall pox to ſpread amongſt the inhabitants; great numbers of whom have not had it.—It is, however, not ſo ſickly as it has been; yet it is reported that one regiment has ſeventy ſoldiers ſick and incapable of duty."

Jan. 18. "It is very ſickly in town, eſpecially amongſt the ſoldiers.—The 10th regiment mutinied lately, and had their arms taken from them one night in conſequence of their refuſing to execute three of their comrades under ſentence of death for deſertion.—This affair has been carefully huſhed up by the friends to the preſent adminiſtration."

Jan. 31. "The fortitude of the Colonies, added to their union is ſufficient to confound our enemies.—How ſoon the mad career of the Miniſtry will be ſtopped is uncertain.—Our duty is to prepare for the worſt.—The people of this colony are united and firm as the mountains;—they are preparing to defend themſelves againſt an attack; but are wiſely determined not to be the aggreſſors.—The number of ſoldiers in this town daily diminiſhes by death and deſertion; many of them are ſick; and it is reported, with much aſſurance of truth, that there are not in the 11 regiments, 3000 effective men."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Dec. 24, 1774.

"By a copy of the reſolutions of the Congreſs, we obſerve they have determined to have no intercourſe or connexion with any colony that does not accede to thoſe reſolutions; it will be to no purpoſe for us to adopt a non-importation, as it would only ſerve to throw the trade out of our own hands into thoſe of the French, who would never liſten to any propoſals of that kind, but rejoice in ſuch an opportunity to wreſt the trade from us.

"If the Colonies rigidly adhere to that reſolution, we muſt charter our ſhips in England, as you cannot let us have your ſhips for exporting our produce."

A brig arrived in this port from Madeira, having on board a few pipes of wine: The owner immediately adviſed the Committee thereof, and declared his intention to ſend away the veſſel and wines agreeable to the direction of the Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 7, 1775.

"The ſhip James, Wilſon, from Glaſgow, arrived here nine hours after the firſt of February, and agreeable to the Aſſociation, ſhe was compelled to depart without breaking bulk. Mr. Buchanan to whom ſhe was addreſſed, would not have any agency either in keeping or ſending her away.—ſhe has the rigging, ſails, anchors, &c. of a new ſhip building in your place.

"This morning an informer was mounted on a cart, tarred and feathered, went round the town compleat without being relieved; I believe he is hurt."

In Committee, February 6, 1775, Ordered, that the following letter from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, be made public.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

"*Gentlemen, Newport, Jan.* 5, 1775.

"BEING informed that it is reported at New-York, and at other parts of the continent, that the inhabitants of this town are fitting out veſſels, and determined to carry on their trade in violation of the Continental Aſſociation; and as the propagators of this infamous falſhood can have no other intention than to weaken the bands of union between the colonies, we think it our duty to acquaint you, that ſeveral veſſels deſigned for the coaſt of Africa, which could not be got ready by the firſt of December, have been actually laid up; that ſeveral parcels of ſheep purchaſed for exportation have been ſtopped; and that ſo far as we can learn, the Aſſociation hath been ſtrictly adhered to by the merchants of this colony, who declare their intention to abide by it.—Indeed the abſolute neceſſity of an union in common meaſures, for the common ſafety, is ſo obvious, that we can aſſure you that the trade of Rhode-Iſland will be carried on with a punctual regard to the Aſſociation.

We pray an early communication of any intelligence you may receive of importance to the colonies, and are, with great eſteem, Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble Servants,
The Committee of Correſpondence.

To the Committee of Correſpondence for Philadelphia.

The following letter, containing an acknowledgment of the receipt of part of the donations of this city to our diſtreſſed brethren in Boſton, &c. was lately received by the Committee of Correſpondence.

"*Gentlemen, Boſton, Jan.* 6, 1775.

"I AM directed by the Committee of the town of Boſton, appointed to receive and diſtribute the donations that are made for the relief of the poor of this town, to acknowledge the receipt of your favours of the 28th of November; and to return their unfeigned thanks to the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, for the generous donations they have made and tranſmitted by Captains Church and Allen, conſiſting of four hundred and ſix barrels of flour, and one hundred and five barrels of ſhip ſtuff, which you may rely upon it, will be applied by the Committee to the benevolent purpoſe for which you deſigned it. Our ſituation is truly diſtreſſing; families that have lived in the greateſt affluence are now reduced to the moſt diſagreeable circumſtances, but through God's goodneſs, the hearts of our brethren have been opened for our relief; they have enabled us to bear up under oppreſſion to the aſtoniſhment of our enemies; and we truſt we ſhall be enabled ſtill to remain firm, and never to deſert the glorious cauſe of our country. I remain with great truth,

Your friend and humble Servant,
THOMAS CUSHING.

NEXT MORNING.

[After a Debauch.]

WHAT means this fury in my veins?
This fire that hiſſes thro my brains?
Ah me! my head! my head!
My pulſes beat; parch'd is my tongue;
Dry are my palms; my nerves unſtrung;
And every ſenſe is fled.
Now nauſeous qualms my boſom heave,
And, O! ſuch ſad ſenſations give!
Too exquiſite to name!
In dizzy miſts my eye balls ſwim;
A languor creeps o'er every limb,
And all unmans my frame.
What crime, or what offence of mine,
Could ſo provoke the Powers divine,
This puniſhment to ſend?
Poiſon to man I never gave;
Ne'er wiſh'd my father in his grave;
Nor ever ſtabb'd my friend.
But patience! I deſerve it all,
What name ſhall I my folly call?
My folly! Oh! 'twas madneſs.
With blooming health my boſom glow'd,
My blood with buxom vigour flow'd,
And fill'd my heart with gladneſs.
Freedom, with ſweet contentment join'd,
And fortune, too, with ſmiles was kind,
To crown my happy days.
No fears my humble ſtate annoy'd;
Life's every bleſſing I enjoy'd;
And peace ſmooth'd all my ways.
When lo! a cruel ſpoiler came,
Diſguis'd with friendſhip's ſacred name,
A treacherous deſign.
He talk'd of mirth, and joy and jeſt;
His arts prevail'd; he gave a feaſt;
And O! he gave me wine.
Frequent and full the glaſs I quaff;
Louder and more no man could laugh;
I thought not of to-morrow.
But dire misfortunes did ſucceed;
To-morrow brought an aching head,
And fill'd my heart with ſorrow.
Oh! fatal and accurſed hour,
And claret's more pernicious power;
How could a friend do this?
To cheat me with a ſeeming joy,
And in a moment to deſtroy
Whole years of treaſur'd bliſs.
Reſtore, reſtore the genial day;
Reſtore my ſpirits free and gay,
And give me back my ſenſes.
Happy, if e'er again I find
Dear health of body, peace of mind,
I'll ſmile, and pity Princes.
But farewell feaſt, and farewell riot;
For ſober eaſe and decent quiet,
The bottle I reſign.
Firm to purſue this better plan,
To drink ſmall beer and make the man,
Fair Temperance! ever thine.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Polly and Peggy, J. Clubb, London.
Snow Prudent Sally, W. Welſh, Barbados.
Brig George, W. Hyman, Madeira.
Sch. Tryal, D. Harrow, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts.
Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Queen of Portugal, J. Caſtle, Liſbon.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Prudent Sally, W. Welſh, Briſtol.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Cork.
Sch. Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax.
Ship Britannia, T. Houſton, Cadiz.
Ship Blandford, A. Troop, Virginia.
Ship Lyon, J. Wilſon, Liſbon.
Ship Queen of Portugal, J. Caſtle, Ditto.

CLEARED.

Brig Suffolk, T. Pool, Liverpool.
Brig Nancy, J. Brice, Londonderry.
Ship Rebecca, L. Albion, Cadiz.
Brig John, J. Blyth, Cork.
Sloop Peggy and Betſy, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Sloop Spry, W. Horn, St. Kitts.
Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork.
Ship Sally, J. Burrows, Gibraltar.

A few BOXES of CITRON,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT AMIEL,
In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on the 9th inſtant, (February) a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing ſundry accounts, receipts, and many papers of no uſe but to the real owner; together with one Ten Shilling Bill. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Printer hereof, ſhall have the above Reward.

TWELVE POUNDS will be given to a woman who underſtands plain cooking and houſe-work, and can be recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Fifth Chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES.—They may be had of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers, at the New Printing-office; alſo of Meſſrs. William and Thomas Bradford, and Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, of Mr. Benjamin Towne, and Mr. Robert Aitken, in Front ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, of Mr. Samuel Taylor, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, of Mr. William Woodhouſe, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and of Mr. Henry Miller, in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. They may likewiſe be had at the Middle and Upper Ferries, on Schuylkill.

February 8, 1775.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

ON the night of the 15th of laſt month, the ſtore of ROBESON and THOMPSON, in London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, oppoſite the ſign of Lord Chatham, commonly known by the name of the Half-way Houſe, was attempted to be robbed by two villains; they firſt attempted the lock of the cellar door, but finding it too hard for them, they broke open the ſtore window, which awakened a boy, about ſixteen years of age, the only perſon that ſlept in the ſtore, who immediately got up, went ſoftly to the place juſt as one of the rogues had got his head and ſhoulders in at the window, and fired a piſtol at him, the ball of which went through the ſhutter about two inches from the villain's head, who tumbled down on the cellar door, and the boy thought he had killed him; on ſeeing another man behind the window, he loaded his piſtol again, expecting a ſecond attack, but the rogues thought proper to go off without their booty. It being moon-light, the boy could ſee they appeared to be blacked like Negroes. Any perſon or perſons that will diſcover the above villains, ſo that they may be taken and brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROBESON.
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in London Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 2d of this inſtant, (February) a bay GELDING, about fourteen and a half hands high, three years old riſing four, trots lofty and hand-gallops well, is half-blooded, ſhod all round, has the mark of a half-penny cut out of the near ear, and appears as if the ear had been tied very tight with a cord, as there is a creaſe round it which appears very plain on the lower lap; when rode he generally carries his ears right forward; he is in good order, and carries himſelf well either under a ſaddle or in a carriage; one hind foot white, and no brand. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the horſe only, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable charges, and if the thief is brought to juſtice, the above Reward, paid by WILLIAM ROBESON, ſtore-keeper, in Newport, Newcaſtle county, or by
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

JAMES AND PATRICK WRIGHT,
CONFECTIONERS, from Edinburgh,

Have opened ſhop in Water-ſtreet, twelve doors below the Drawbridge, oppoſite to Harper and Jackſon's ſtore, Philadelphia, where they make and ſell all kinds of the very fineſt Confections, viz.

FINE caraway comfits, almond comfits, muſk plumb comfits, bandſtring comfits, criſpt almonds, coriander comfits, almond chips, barley ſugar, white ſugar-candie. Biſcuits of all kinds, viz. Fine almond biſcuit, plain almond biſcuit, ſpunge biſcuit, fine broad biſcuit, diet loaves, ſeed cake, plumb cake, common biſcuit, Queen cake, pound cake, fine ginge cake, fine ginge nuts, liberty drops. Tablets of all kinds, viz. Cinnamon tablet, lemon tablet, orange tablet, ginger tablet. Likewiſe all kinds of Jellies and Preſervatives in their ſeaſon.

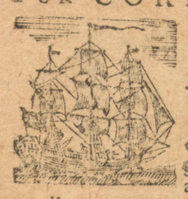
N. B. Large allowance will be made to Grocers, or others, who purchaſe by wholeſale.

*** Said J. and P. WRIGHT have for ſale, an aſſortment of Groceries, viz. loaf, lump, and muſcovado ſugars; coffee, chocolate, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, cordials, &c. &c.—They have alſo for ſale, hard metal table ſpoons, tureen ladles, ſoup ladles of patterns ſuperior to any imported.

TO-MORROW, at Nine o'Clock, at
JAMES LOUGHEAD's Vendue-Store,
At the upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the SALE of a very general aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

THE particulars, inſerted in hand-bills, and the ſale, will be worthy the attention of thoſe who may have occaſion for the articles enumarated therein.

FOR CORK AND NEWRY,



THE SHIP
BRITANNIA,
JOHN SOUDER, Master;

WILL sail with all convenient ſpeed, having ſeven-eighths of her cargo ready to go on board; ſhe is a fine cedar and live oak built ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH CARSON, or ſaid maſter on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Eſquire's wharf.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, living in Little Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county,

A VALUABLE Plantation, or tract of patent land, containing two hundred and two acres, with the uſual allowance: About one half of ſaid land is cleared, the remainder good thriving timber; there is about fifteen acres of meadow made and moſtly well watered, and as much more may be made; alſo a good log dwelling-houſe and barn, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring, and a young bearing orchard; the whole in pretty good repair, well watered and pleaſantly ſituated. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

THOMAS PLUMMER.

Cheſter, January 20, 1775.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of Orphans Court, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on the 24th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, the valuable MERCHANT MILLS and SAW MILL of the late JOHN COX, deceaſed, with a half-breaſt water wheel 11 feet head and fall, two pair of ſtones, one whereof is burrs, 4 feet and an inch diameter, of the very beſt quality, double geared; the other is good country ſtones, 4 feet diameter, ſingle geared, with three boulting cheſts and cloths which go by water, two whereof are new, one uſed and anſwers exceeding well for griſts and country work, the others for boulting ſuperfine, and are proved to be of the beſt quality; the cheſt for ſuperfine will eaſily contain 25 barrels of flour; and an excellent meal loft large enough to cool 600 buſhels of meal, with a Dutch fan and ſcreen that turns by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the beſt advantage, having been lately repaired, and a good conveniency for another water wheel and pair of ſtones: The ſaw-mill lately rebuilt, and near the mills, having water out of the ſame race, going with a flutter wheel and ſtrikes at leaſt 100 ſtrokes per minute, and in a plentiful place for timber; there is two-thirds of the year water plenty for three mills, and in the drieſt ſeaſons enough for two; ſituate within four miles of the borough of Cheſter, and one and a half of a landing on Cheſter Creek. Alſo a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with three rooms on a floor and fire places in each: Likewiſe a good ſtone kitchen, two ſtories high, and a well of water at the door; alſo a barn, ſtables and good coopers ſhop, near the mills, with about 53 acres of good and, whereon is a good bearing orchard, and 10 acres of meadow, all in very good order, being pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country.

Alſo will be ſold the ſame day and place, a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, wharf, and lot of ground, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, bounded by ground of Joſeph Aſhbridge, and by Front-ſtreet and Cheſter Creek; has been lately occupied as a ſtore, and will contain 600 barrels of flour below, and 4000 buſhels of wheat above ſtairs; was built for, and is a convenient dwelling-houſe: The wharf is ſound and good, 33 feet in breadth. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to MARY COX, living at ſaid mills.

MARY COX, Adminiſtratrix.
JOHN LEWIS, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. To be ſold at the ſame time and place, a good pair of Timber Wheels and Screw.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL,

Manufactured by W. HUMPHREYS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to Engliſh, to be SOLD in bliſter, faggot, or flat bars ſuitable for carriage ſprings, by

Uriah Woolman and *B. Shoemaker*,
In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1775.

IF the perſon who came into Doctor HARRIS's entry laſt Saturday night, and took a large ſilver SOUP SPOON, marked R.H.H. from a little boy, will bring it back, and whatever elſe he ſtole at the ſame time, he may prevent himſelf from being more publicly expoſed.

Silverſmiths, or any to whom it may be offered for ſale, are requeſted to ſtop it.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorcheſter) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-eaſt and north-weſt fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty-two miles from Muſmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the ſaid tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good ſecurity.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorcheſter county.

Plumſtead, in Bucks County, Dec. 27, 1774.

WHEREAS GEORGE HUGHES, Jun. late of Plumſtead, in Bucks county aforeſaid, has obtained of me the ſubſcriber four bonds, for the payment of 120l. dated on or about the firſt of May, 1773, the firſt whereof becomes payable, for 30l. with one years intereſt, on the firſt of May, 1775; the ſecond, with two years intereſt, payable the firſt of May, 1776; the third, with three years intereſt, payable the firſt of May, 1777; and the fourth and laſt, with four years intereſt, payable on the firſt of May, 1778: And whereas the ſaid four bonds, for 30l. each, with intereſt, were given by me for a piece of land, lying partly in Plumſtead and partly in Tinnicum, in ſaid county, for which the ſaid George Hughes cannot give a good title, free from all incumbrances, according to his agreement with me; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on any of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them until the ſaid piece of land is made free and clear to me from all incumbrances.

JOHN HART.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Negro Slaves, viz. a man, and his wife big with child: They have been bred to country work, and underſtand it well; the man plows, ſows, reaps and mows, and does all kinds of farmers work common on a farm, and is very honeſt, truſty and careful, particularly of horſes, cattle, &c. The womans abilities in houſe work are ſufficient, and they are both well known, and not ſold for their faults. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Carnarvon, Lancaſter County, Jan. 16, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber obtained an obligation for twenty-five pounds, dated the 12th day of May, 1773, on Richard Pierſol; and the ſaid obligation by accident having been loſt, theſe are to caution the Public not to take any aſſignment on ſaid bond if offered for that purpoſe; and any perſon having found the ſame, and will deliver it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, as it can be of no ſervice to any perſon but the owner. THOMAS HURST.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, on the 23d inſtant (January) an Iriſh ſervant man named DANIEL CLANCHY, by trade a ſawyer, about 23 years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a fair complexion, ſhort dark brown hair, very thin, has a down look, is very ſlow ſpoken, has the palſy very much in his hands; had on a ſhort brown cloth coat with rips round the ſleeves, an under ſwanſkin jacket, with ſtocking ſleeves and regimental buttons, with the letters rubbed off, one ſtriped lincey ditto very much worn, one white ſhirt, two check ones much worn, a red and white ſpotted ſilk handkerchief, a pair of ſheepſkin breeches, two pair of knit worſted ſtockings, one pair rib'd and the other plain, one pair of drab colour ditto much worn, a pair of ſhoes not much the worſe for wear, an old pair of ditto with ſteel buckles, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICKARD BRODERICK.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid fellow at their peril.

December 22, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night out of the Hamburgh ſtage, from the ſubſcriber, living in Chambersburgh, Cumberland county, an Iriſh ſervant man named DANIEL MAGAVERN, a thick well made fellow, about five feet five or ſix inches high, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; had on when he went away, a white linen or fuſtian frock, old light coloured jacket, old leather breeches, coarſe linen ſhirt and ſtock, a felt hat cut in the faſhion, new ſhoes, and large plated buckles carved. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAMS CHAMBERS.

PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK

STAGE-WAGGON,

To Ply Conſtantly, Winter and Summer,

SETS out from JOSEPH VANDERGRIFT's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, every Monday and Thurſday, preciſely at ſix o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New-York Stage, exchanges paſſengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New-York.—Each paſſenger to pay Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed 15 pounds weight of luggage.—It is one of the beſt carriages of the kind that ever traverſed the road, and will inſure the public of as good, careful, and ſufficient a driver, as any upon the Continent of America. The ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to the public for their paſt favours, and hopes for a continuance from his former friends and the public in general, and is their moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

CHARLES BESSONETT.

January 27, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living on Bohemia Manor, Cæcil County, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man named DANIEL M'QUIRE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 20 or 22 years of age, pock marked, with a ſmall ſcab on his noſe, black hair ſpeaks middling good Engliſh; had on when he went away an old felt hat, a rediſh mix'd coloured ſhort wilton coat, and jacket of the ſame, much worn, a pair of red hair pluſh breeches patched in the ſeat with red cloth, a tow ſhirt, a pair of pale blue ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes with yellow buckles, and a red ſtriped ſilk handkerchief; he alſo took with him a check ſhirt and a pair of worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or puts him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

ROBERT WHITESIDES.

N. B. He can write, and it is ſuppoſed he will forge a paſs. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

Glouceſter, Jan. 25, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JAMES BOWMAN*, Eſq; late of Glouceſter, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame on or before the firſt day of March next, or they may expect to be ſued without further notice. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of May next, at which time the creditors of the deceaſed are requeſted to meet at the houſe of *William Hugg*, jun. at Glouceſter, by ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH ELLIS,
JOSEPH HUGG, } Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3*d*, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 21ſt of November, ult. a Negro Boy named CATO, about four feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſtrong and well made; had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coattee, a ſuperfine purple jacket, and a ſmall hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TOD.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Glouceſter county gaol, on the night of the 26th inſtant (January) the four following deſcribed perſons, viz. WILLIAM COLLINS, committed for felony, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, down look, brown hair; had on a ſhort light coloured cloth coat, blue trowſers, and a half worn beaver hat.—JOHN MICKLE, a Dutchman, alſo committed for felony, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown coloured cloth coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings and half worn ſhoes.—HUGH JONES WELSH, calls himſelf a Welſhman, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on an old light coloured great coat, a pair of linen trowſers, and old ſtockings and ſhoes.—JOHN RANDEL, a ſervant man belonging to Samuel Hughes, Eſq; of ſaid coanty; an Engliſhman, of a dark complexion, ſlim built, long viſage, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; had on an old felt hat, red jacket with blue patches, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, and plated buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid perſons and brings them to Glouceſter gaol, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for Collins, THREE POUNDS for Mickle, FORTY SHILLINGS for Welſh, and FORTY SHILLINGS for Randel, paid by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

SARAH HUSSEY,

TAMBOUR WORKER and EMBROIDERER, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, at the houſe lately occupied by M'Elroy and Finley, nearly oppoſite the Golden Fleece;

WHERE ſhe teaches Ladies the Tambour and Embroidery in gold and ſilver, ſheneal, ſilk and cotton; the open work in muſlins and elegance of ſhading; to ſpangle and pearl, &c. for Twenty Shillings per month. Ladies may be taught at their own houſes for the ſame. She returns her ſincere thanks to thoſe Ladies that have experienced her judgment in ſhading, and hopes for their recommendations.

Ladies gowns, ruffles, aprons, work bags and fire ſcreens worked very cheap; alſo ſhoes worked in gold, for one dollar a pair. Likewiſe Gentlemens mourning cloaths embroidered, and waiſtcoats worked in Tambour, from 3l. to 10l. in gold, and without from 3l. to 15s. hat-bands, buttons and loops, and buttons for Gentlemens cloaths embroidered with gold and ſilver, to any deſign that they chuſe.

Juſt imported from London, per the Catherine, Capt. Barron, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ROSS,

SHOEMAKER, at the ſign of the ſlipper, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A VERY neat aſſortment of the beſt London draw Boot Legs and Ben Leather Soles, which he makes up into boots, ſtrong ſhoes and channel pumps, at the cuſtomary prices, or ſells unmade to ſhoemakers and others, at the uſual rates; he will not take any advantage of the preſen times.—He has a few dozen legs and ſoles conſiderably larger and ſtronger than what are uſually imported, very ſuitable for country people and others who ride a great deal, which will be ſold on moderate terms; as alſo white calf-ſkin rans for womens ſhoes; tacks, awls and awl-hafts; white wax or maſheen, Howard's heel-balls, &c. of the very beſt quality, and at the ſame prices as ſold by others in this city.

N. B. Said Ross carries on the Shoemaking buſineſs in all its branches as uſual, and has a neat aſſortmeot of the beſt double callimanco and other worſteds for womens wear.

WATCH MAIN-SPRINGS,

MADE in Philadelphia, are ſold by the manufacturer, MATTHIAS EYRE, Spring-maker, from London, at his houſe in Third-ſtreet below South-ſtreet, and by JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where watch-makers and others may be ſupplied with any quantity of ſprings much cheaper than can be afforded when imported from England; from which circumſtance, and the good quality of the ſprings, the maker hopes for the encouragement of the watch-makers in this and the neighbouring provinces, whoſe orders will be gratefully received and faithfully executed.

N. B. Thirty ſhillings by the dozen, and three ſhillings the ſingle ſpring.

GEORGE HAUGHTON,

UPHOLSTERER, lately from LONDON,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, that he has taken a houſe in Second-ſtreet, four doors from Cheſnut-ſtreet, and next door to Mrs. Devin's, where he purpoſes to follow the Upholſtery buſineſs in all its various branches. As he has had the advantage of ſerving a regular apprenticeſhip to that trade in one of the moſt capital ſhops in London, and of working in moſt of the others, and has done the principal work ſome time in this city for Mr. Webſter, he does not doubt of giving ſatisfaction to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that will pleaſe to employ him in any part of the buſineſs: He being a ſtranger, has no recommendation but his ſkill in his profeſſion, which he hopes the Public will give him an opportunity to ſhew, as they may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, on the loweſt terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

He makes the new faſhion'd French corner chairs, converſation ſtools, ſofas, Venetian window blinds, and bedſteads of all ſorts. Fringe Line Toſſels made to any pattern or quantity, on the ſhorteſt notice.

TO BE LET,

By the Subſcriber, for a term of Years,

A VERY valuable Plantation, containing upwards of four hundred acres of land, ſituate in the Great Valley, between the Valley Church and the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, in Cheſter county; on which there is plenty of lime ſtone, and a conſiderable quantity put on the ground lately. There are two orchards on the premiſes, and a good meadow. The land is as good for wheat, or any other grain, as any in the province. For terms apply to the owner, living in Market-ſtreet near the Friends Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia. HUGH FRAZER.

N. B. The premiſes will be ready to enter on the firſt day of April next.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, a middle ſized dark brown COW. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY DEWEES.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, in Four Pages folio, on a good letter, and demy paper in ſize and quality equal to the Pennſylvania Gazette or Journal,

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY,
AND
UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, that from the ſolicitation and encouragement of ſeveral Gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a copartnerſhip, for the purpoſe of printing a News-Paper, to be publiſhed weekly on Saturday, which they engage to do, on the moſt Free and Impartial principles conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt ſecrecy and decorum.—Upon thoſe principles, and thoſe only, they take the liberty of requeſting the patronage of the Public, aſſuring them that the utmoſt exertion of their abilities and induſtry, in every particular, will be uſed to make the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, as improving, inſtructive, and entertaining, as poſſible.—For this purpoſe they intend giving their readers a relation of the moſt remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, collected from the Magazines and Papers in Europe and America, as well as from other ſources, having a particular regard to ſuch matters, as ſhall moſt intimately relate to the WELFARE of the COLONIES—to communicate advertiſements of every kind—the arrival and departure of ſhips—all intereſting marine intelligence—improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with ſuch ingenious obſervations as may tend to the entertainment of the Public. Nor ſhall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, eſſays, moral, hiſtorical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both ſexes in this and the neighbouring provinces, whoſe general aſſiſtance is earneſtly requeſted, and to whom the paper ſhall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude. Fully intending to eſtabliſh a correſpondence in Europe, the ſeveral colonies in America, and iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, they hope that all due encouragement will be given to ſo laudable an undertaking, and therefore wiſh to proſecute their deſign, ſo ſoon as a number of ſubſcribers are procured ſufficient *barely* to ſupport the expence, relying on the kindneſs of the Public for further encouragement, as their performance ſhall appear to deſerve it.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who may pleaſe to favour us with their ſubſcriptions, ſhall (in the city, diſtrict of Southwark, and Northern Liberties) have their papers handed to them, at their reſpective houſes, or if in the country, forwarded by the firſt opportunity: Nor ſhall any care be wanting, to tranſmit them to the moſt diſtant cuſtomers, with all the expedition poſſible. The rates of the paper and advertiſements will be the ſame with thoſe now printed in this city. All advertiſements ſhall be inſerted in order as they come in, and ſhall appear in a fair and conſpicuous manner. And as it is our wiſh to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction, our beſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as poſſible; nor ſhall any partial motives whatever, induce us to ſwerve from the aſſurances we now give the Public.

——Together with a publication of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, we propoſe carrying on the Printing Buſineſs, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any perſon that may pleaſe to employ us, will be attended to with reſpect and fidelity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Pennſylvania Mercury and Univerſal Advertiſer, will be taken in by the Publiſhers, at their reſpective houſes; Mr. *John Airey*, at the Poſt-Office, and by ſeveral Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to whom ſubſcription papers will be immediately diſpatched for that purpoſe.

We are, reſpectfully, the Public's
Moſt obedient friends and ſervants,
ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
(Son of JOSHUA.)

THOMAS HARPER,

UPHOLSTERER, APPRAISER and PAPER HANGER from LONDON,

HATH opened Shop in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where he propoſes carrying on the Upholſtery buſineſs in all its various branches.—He has had the honour to ſerve a great number of the Nobility in London with general ſatisfaction, which he hopes will recommend him to the favour of the Gentlemen and Ladies of this city, who may depend on having their work done in the compleateſt manner, with the utmoſt diſpatch. He has imported by the London Packet, Capt. Cook, a neat aſſortment of Upholſtery Goods and Paper Hangings, of the neweſt patterns, which he will ſell on very low terms for ready money.

All ſorts of Venetian and other blinds made on the neweſt conſtruction.

N. B. A LAD wanted; enquire as above.

THOMAS THORNELY,

Late from ENGLAND,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that he brought over with him a neat aſſortment of Manchеſter Hats, of different prices and qualities; mens hats from 10s. to 40s. and boys and youths hats at lower prices; which he has for ſale (wholeſale or retail) at the houſe of Mr. GEORGE DILLHORN, in Strawberry Alley: Likewiſe a ſmall aſſortment of Woollen Cloths, Moreens, &c. which may be ſeen at the ſame place. All who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. He propoſes ſtanding in the market on Saturdays till the whole be ſold.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, (printed on PAPER and with TYPE and INK *all manufactured* within ſeven miles of Philadelphia),

THE
OLD MAN's GUIDE
TO
HEALTH AND LONGER LIFE:

With rules for Diet, Exerciſe, and Phyſic; for preſerving a good conſtitution, and preventing diſorders in a bad one.

By J. HILL, M. D. Member of the Imperial Academy.

CONTENTS *of the above Pamphlet.*

AIR—Aſthma—fulneſs of Blood—faulty Conſtitutions—Decay—Diet—Exerciſe—Fluxes—Foods—Foods to be avoided—Gravel—Health—to preſerve Health—Humours—Inflammations—Pains—Paſſions—Situation—Sleep—Sharp humours—Stone—Temper—Waſting—Weakneſs.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 173.

By a veſſel from FALMOUTH *which arrived at* MARBLEHEAD *on Wedneſday the 1ſt inſt. we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, *December* 13.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *December* 13.

THIS day, immediately after the reſolutions of the Committee of ſupply of Monday were reported and agreed to, Mr. Roſe Fuller moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inconveniences ariſing in large counties to the freeholders, from being too far diſtant from the place where the poll for members to ſerve in parliament is uſually taken, and to appoint others leſs remote for the above purpoſe, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendiſh then roſe, and begged leave to ſtate to the Houſe the conduct of adminiſtration in one or two points, particularly reſpecting the naval eſtabliſhment for the enſuing year. He obſerved, that there were 4000 ſeamen voted the preſent, leſs than the preceding year, notwithſtanding the ſpeech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming ſituation of affairs in America. This was a conduct he could by no means reconcile; for taking the ſpeech to have been framed upon right information, as calling for meaſures of a ſpirited nature, what ſort of correſpondence there was between the contents of the ſpeech and the naval eſtabliſhment, was more than he could poſſibly diſcover. But were he to declare his ſentiments, he feared it would be found to be a mere miniſterial trick. A forming eſtimates in the firſt inſtance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or rather deſigned as mere waſte paper, and afterwards ſurprize and drive the Houſe into grants of a very improper and burdenſome nature. Such being his ſuſpicions, for his part, he ſaid, he could not face his conſtituents without previouſly knowing what he muſt tell them, both in relation to further burthens, and what was involved in ſuch an inquiry, if compulſive meaſures were really intended to be purſued towards the Americans; for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced eſtabliſhment, either naval or military, was a ſort of language fit to be held only to children.

Lord Beauchamp ſaid, that the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt had communicated to him that morning his intentions of moving ſomething on the ſubject matter of the preſent converſation; that he had accordingly apprized the noble Lord who preſides at the Treaſury therewith; and, that his Lordſhip had authorized him to acquaint the Houſe, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor meaſures to propoſe reſpecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble Lord was indiſpoſed and abſent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin Houſe, to ſuſpend all further ſolicitude, till his Lordſhip ſhould have an opportunity of fully explaining the motives of his conduct in perſon.

Mr. Cornwall next roſe, and endeavoured to apologize for the miniſters conduct. He inſiſted, that the preſent was not a proper time to enter into any diſcuſſion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he preſumed, was founded on good and ſubſtantial reaſons; that, however, the motives which gave birth to them, might vary with the circumſtances; and, that when the queſtion concerning Great-Britain and the colonies came in a parliamentary way before the Houſe, every member would then be fully at liberty to deliver his ſentiments, and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke anſwered the gentleman on the treaſury bench in a very maſterly manner, and was extremely ſevere on the conduct of adminiſtration. Among a variety of other things, he compared the Houſe of Commons to a dead ſenſeleſs maſs, which had neither ſenſe, ſoul, or activity, but as it derived them from the miniſter. If his Lordſhip chuſes to tell them one day, that America is in a ſtate little ſhort of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if in a few days after he acquaints them at ſecond hand, that he had no information whatever to authorize ſuch an aſſertion, who can doubt his candour and his veracity? Both aſſertions ſtill remain uncontradicted, and all muſt be ſilence. We deſpiſe the Parliament, who are our only proper and conſtitutional councellors; but when we have blundered and ruined our affairs, perhaps beyond a poſſibility of redreſs, then we will come to Parliament to do what?—to remedy what is incurable, and to recover what can never be regained.

Sir William Mayne, in a ſhort ſpeech, condemned the very extraordinary conduct of thoſe in power, in withholding from the Houſe the neceſſary information, or at leaſt the beſt they had; and laying his hand on his breaſt, ſolemnly proteſted he would never have voted for the addreſs without the propoſed amendment, had he imagined they meant to refuſe the neceſſary explanations on which the ſpeech was ſuppoſed to be founded.

Dec. 14. The Houſe went into a committee on ways and means, came to the following reſolutions:

That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued for 1775.

That three ſhillings in the pound land tax be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for 1775.

Mr. Burke, according to order, preſented a bill for permitting the importation of Indian corn into Great-Britain on paying a duty of one penny per quarter, when barley is allowed to be imported on paying a duty of two pence per quarter.

Houſe of Commons, December 16.

The Houſe was this day remarkably full, conſidering the occaſion, upwards of 300 members being preſent, including thoſe in the gallery. Mr. Cooper preſented the malt-bill, which was read and ordered to a committee. Mr. Burke took the chair, in a committee on the Indian corn bill, which, with the amendments, was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Ordered, that the Houſe be called over on Wedneſday the 1ſt of February next.

The order of the day was now called for the Houſe to go into a committee of ſupply; and Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the committee, Lord Barrington moved that 17,542 effective men be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1775.

Mr. R. Fuller roſe and ſaid, he had no motion to make, but he would be glad to know from the noble Lord at the head of the treaſury, if he had any information to lay before the Houſe, or any meaſures to propoſe reſpecting America; becauſe if he had not, he thought it the duty of Parliament to interpoſe and call for papers, and proceed on ſuch information however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the meaſures adopted by the laſt Parliament impolitic and impracticable; and that they could never have been prudently or effectually put into execution.

Lord North confeſſed the very great conſequence and importance of the ſubject, the honourable member now mentioned; ſaid, it would require the utmoſt diligence and attention, as a matter of the greateſt magnitude ever debated, within thoſe walls. He could not, he ſaid, entirely acquieſce in the condemnation of meaſure haſtily, which had been taken up and adopted on ſuch weighty motives; and at the time it was impoſſible to foretel preciſely how they might anſwer, but the ſhortneſs of the time and other circumſtances conſidered, they ſhould have a fair trial before they were reprobated; and that the wiſdom and policy of them could be only finally known in the event. He concluded, by aſſuring the Houſe, that he had information to lay before it ſhortly after the holidays; and that he would ſo far adopt his hon. friend's ideas behind him, (Mr. Fuller) as to propoſe to appoint a committee for taking the affairs of America into conſideration.

Mr. Cruger, as a young Member, gave his opinion on the ſtate of the Colonies with great becoming diffidence; and was heard with a conſiderable deal of attention. He recommended conciliatory meaſures; but rather went a little out of his way to compliment the Miniſter.

Lord North, on the whole, was plauſible, ſententious, and affected great moderation. Governor Johnſtone, having alluded to ſomething his Lordſhip had ſaid on a former occaſion, relative to Great-Britain never receding or relaxing, till America was at her feet; his Lordſhip obſerved that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had ſaid ſeven years before, and what he had explained on the ſpot before he left the Houſe; this explanation then, and now was, he ſaid, that by being at the feet of Great-Britain, he meant obedience to the Mother Country. Such as if they thought themſelves aggrieved to apply by petitions and dutiful remonſtrances to the Parliament or the Throne. He ſaid he thought it the duty of every Member, as well in the Houſe as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm diſcuſſion, in the manner it was explained by the Speaker: That if it had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have aſſerted, that he inſiſted that Britain ſhould never recede, till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet. For as he never meant the one, ſo he never ſaid the other. And he wiſhed, that on the preſent occaſion, he ſhould be underſtood according to his preſent explanation and no other.

Mr. Haley was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of requiſition, and read in his place one or two of the Reſolutions entered into by the Continental Congreſs, to ſhew their willingneſs to comply with ſuch a meaſure.

The queſtion was at length put on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to; as were the others in courſe, providing for the whole of the military eſtabliſhments.

LONDON, *Dec.* 17. Were the people of America once clearly quit of their prejudices, or rather their affection to this country, how evidently muſt it appear to be their intereſt to trade with France, who take their corn, fiſh, ſtaves, hoops, and every kind of produce, and in return give them cheap clothing, either for winter or ſummer, together with wine, oil, fruit, &c. &c.

The Provincial Congreſs, at Boſton, have reſolved, that the militia ſhould be raiſed, and that arms and amunition be provided, where wanted; and that the inhabitants perfect themſelves in the milatry ſkill.

From a LONDON PAPER.

On the preſent ſtate of America.

THE reſiſtance which the whole continent of North-America has with one hand and voice ſhewn to the meaſures purſued laſt ſeſſions, in relation to Maſſachuſetts Bay, muſt have convinced adminiſtration at leaſt, that ſettling the Colonies will be a work of more time, and greater extent, than was at firſt imagined: To prove this, we have nothing to ſuppoſe but a continuation of the preſent conduct of America, till this country finds itſelf involved in a war with France and Spain: What will then be the conſequence of ſuch a diſpute? To ſuppoſe that an army is to garriſon Boſton, and a fleet to block up the port, with the flame of diſcord and fury blazing through two thouſand miles of country at a time when the whole empire will feel the ſharp neceſſity of unlimitted union to repel common enemies; To ſuppoſe this is too groſs, we muſt therefore imagine a more probable event, which will be a general confuſion in Court and Parliament; the authors of all theſe ill judged American meaſures flying from their defence, and ſkulking behind the ſcene of a new oppoſition; other men coming to the helm, and from the neceſſities of the times thinking themſelves obliged to ſmooth every thing with the moſt expeditious management, in granting the Americans enough to ſatisfy them. This will, beyond doubt, be the turn of our American politics; and I ſhall venture to aſſert, that it muſt be attended with almoſt as many inconveniencies as the very contrary conduct; ſince it muſt infallibly end in the eſtabliſhment of American liberty. It will be a conduct not adopted through choice and reflection, but laid hold on as the only refuge in a ſtorm; it will be a conduct of expedients; a ſhifting weak policy, utterly deſtitute of efficiency and vigour: I am not condemning the men who may fall into this management, as I am perſuaded they will feel the neceſſity of ſuch meaſures; but I would be underſtood to through the condemnation of theſe American acts into a new light—that of a neceſſary failure in the ſucceſſors of thoſe who have framed them. All we have to hope for is, the criſis of the whole coming before a war breaks out. This may happen, if the Coloniſts, in their ſtruggles for political and civil liberty, are deſtitute of all judgement, policy and diſcretion; but if they conduct themſelves with that temper, ſpirit, firmneſs, and vigour, which ſeem to have animated the beſt men among them in the preſent diſputes; if they watch their opportunities; if they are lax when oppoſition cannot avail them, and ſpirited when vigour can command ſucceſs; if they keep foreign enemies at a diſtance, and yet render them the ſupports of their independence; if they conduct themſelves upon theſe principles, they will infallibly find themſelves an independent country. CRITO.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

THERE cannot be a worſe ſymptom for a country than parties being carried ſo high that a moderate man is treated as a public enemy. The ſymptom is the worſe in this country, becauſe totally repugnant to the ſpirit of our conſtitution, which is a mixed government. It is neither an abſolute monarchy, nor a republic, but has ſagely blended magiſtratic power with the freedom of the people.

I take the preſent unfortunate and lamented quarrel between the mother country and the colonies, to have flowed from each having departed from the true ſpirit of a mixed government. The colonies growing opulent, removed at a diſtance from the ſeat of government, and yet being treated by government with a haughtineſs that muſt be feared the leſs it can be immediately enforced, have imbibed notions of independance that looſen the bands of connexion between them and their parent. On the other hand, it cannot be denied but there is a party, I had rather call it a faction, in this country who are deſirous of increaſing the power of the crown beyond what the laws and the ſyſtem of the revolution allow, and who have received the dangerous doctrine of prerogative; a doctrine that will always ſhock a free country, when made a contradiſtinction to the privileges of the ſubject. Theſe claims, both of them deſtructive of the principles of a mixed monarchy, have almoſt brought on a civil war between Great-Britain and North-America, which, if not prevented, muſt end fatally for both, and may even light up a war in our bowels, as well as in the remoter members, becauſe the ſtandard of prerogative can never be hoiſted at home without dividing the nation; and thus while there is an union of principle in the colonies, the North Americans will have a large and increaſing party among ourſelves. The queſtion of taxation will be loſt in the heat of controverſy and arms, and the adminiſtration, who ſet out on a principle of increaſing the revenue, will ſeem to intend impoſing arbitrary power by military force. In the mean time commerce, the vital principle of our greatneſs, will be deſtroyed; and both monarchic men and republicans would do well to reflect on the danger of puſhing their different views to a deciſion. If the Americans prevail, with how many difficulties muſt they ſtruggle before their total independance can be obtained; with how many more before it can be maintained! If the friends of high prerogative ſucceed, to how narrow limits will the power of the crown be reduced! Theſe iſlands depopulated and impoveriſhed, and boundleſs tracts in America will conſtitute the miſerable empire. Which is more powerful, a Sovereign of a limited commercial monarchy, giving temperate laws to North-America and the Eaſt-Indies, and arbiter of Europe, or an Emperor of thoſe little iſlands, the nominal deſpot of enſlaved America, receiving imperious laws from France and Spain, perhaps from Auſtria and Pruſſia, while Hanover is ſurety for Great-Britain's ſubmiſſion.

I confeſs that my whole hypotheſis is built on the ſuppoſition of commerce being ruined, whether we conquer the Americans, or they eſtabliſh their independence. It is the doctrine of ſaving our trade that I wiſh to enforce, and that I would impreſs both on the adminiſtration and the coloniſts. They, if they take up arms, will ſee their opulent cities reduced to aſhes, their trade obſtructed, their lands laid waſte, and poverty ſucceed to wealth and eaſe: But, alas! thoſe cities are ours, that trade is ours, thoſe lands are ours, thoſe diſtreſſed merchants now enrich us. Shall we for the ſake of obſtinately exacting a trifling revenue, cut off for fifty or an hundred years ſo immenſe a ſource of wealth and grandeur as the trade with America? Or is it the nature of trade to revive from its ruins? Are lands enriched by fire and ſword, as fields by burning ſtubble? When trade is checked, does it not immediately ſeek other channels? And will it quit the new at the command of acts of Parliament?

What is the corollary from theſe arguments? Is it not, that too obſtinate purſuit of the vain name of ſovereignty will deſtroy the ſubſtance? Have the glories of the late

expenſive war ſo faſcinated us, that our Parliaments, like the Senate of Rome, prefer conqueſt to the wiſe policy of their anceſtors? Will they ceaſe to be legiſlators in order to be a council of war? Muſt the merchants of Great-Britain be forgotten, annihilated, that our Generals may obtain the glittering additions of Americanus, Virginienſis, Boſtonienſis? N.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE, of Dec. 3.

The true Art of Government conſiſts in not governing too much. St. Aſaph's Biſhop.

THE conduct of Adminiſtration correſponds exactly with the meaſures purſued by Philip of Spain againſt the Low Countries. The reaſon given by one in Adminiſtration for attacking the Colonies ſeems to be copied from the famous advice of the unfeeling Duke of Alva, that "*Specie retinendæ dignitatis*" that coſt his maſter his glory, his happineſs, and his provinces, and ſunk his country into diſtreſſes from which ſhe is not yet recovered. It is evident that the Britiſh Miniſters have diligently ſtudied Strada, and the other authors who have tranſmitted to poſterity the pleaſing and inſtructive Annals of Philippic Policy, as every meaſure they have taken is founded on a precedent ſet by that celebrated School of Humanity. Alva is the favourite maſter; on his conduct they keep their eyes ſteadily and reverently fixed, and it may be truly ſaid, they follow him with no unequal ſteps. Great, good, and wiſe men! whom ſome future Puffendorf or Temple will duely celebrate.

The whole country of the Seven United Provinces is not ſo large as one half of Pennſylvania, and when they began their conteſt with Philip, for their Liberty, contained about as many inhabitants as are now in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay; Philip's Empire then comprehended all Europe, all Spain, and Portugal, the two Sicilies, many iſlands in the Mediterranean, the Milaneſe, all the dominions belonging to Spain and Portugal in Africa and Aſia; in America, the immenſe Colonies ſubject to thoſe two Kingdoms, with all their unexhauſted mines, and the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies; his armies were numerous and veteran, and commanded by renowned Generals. During the war in the Low Countries, ſo great was his force, that his General marched twice into France, and obliged Henry the Fourth to raiſe the ſiege of Paris and Rouen.

In the ſame war he fitted out the Armada againſt England; yet ſeven little Provinces, inſpired by one generous Reſolution, "to die free rather than to live Slaves," not only baffled, but brought down into the duſt, that enormous Power that had contended for univerſal Empire, and for half a Century was the terror of the world.

Theſe Provinces afterwards actually *protected* Spain againſt the power of France.

Philip and his Junto thought themſelves very wiſe, and politic as ſo many Machiavels; but what ſays, and what will ſay, mankind, as long as the memory of thoſe events is preſerved?

That their Counſels were deſpicable, their motives deteſtable, and their minds like thoſe deſcribed by the Biſhop of Lerida, that exactly reſembled the horns of the cows in his country, little, hard, and crooked.

JEKELL.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The ſtate of a King ſtandeth more aſſured by the love and favour of the ſubject, than by the dread and fear of laws.

TO a man who has conſidered with attention, perhaps it will not appear too bold to aver, if an Archangel had planned the connexion between Great-Britain and her Colonies, he could not have fixed it on a more laſting and beneficial foundation, unleſs he could have changed Human Nature. A mighty naval power at the head of the whole; that power a *Parent State*, with all the endearing ſentiments attending the relationſhip; that never could diſoblige, but with deſign; the dependent States much more apt to have feuds among themſelves; ſhe the Umpire and Controuler; thoſe States producing every article neceſſary to her greatneſs; their intereſt, that ſhe ſhould continue free and flouriſhing; their ability to throw a conſiderable weight into the ſcale, ſhould her government get *unduly poiſed*; ſhe and all thoſe States *Proteſtant*, are ſome of the circumſtances, that, delineated by the maſterly hand of a Beccaria, would exhibit a plan, vindicating the ways of Heaven, and demonſtrating that humanity and policy are nearly related. An Alexander, a Cæſar, a Charles, a Lewis, and others, have fought thro' Fields of Blood for univerſal Empire. Great-Britain has a certainty, by Population and Commerce alone, of attaining to the moſt aſtoniſhing and well founded power the world ever ſaw. The circumſtances of her ſituation are new and ſtriking. Heaven has offered her glory and proſperity without meaſure. Her wiſe Miniſters diſdained to accept them, and prefer------"*A Pepper-Corn.*"

E.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

FROM the preſent ſituation of America, and more eſpecially from his Majeſty's ſpeech, we have reaſon to think ourſelves on the eve of a civil war. The conſequences of actually commencing it are too dreadful not to be contemplated with horror and apprehenſion. Before we ſtrike the fatal blow, we ought ſurely to conſider whether the cauſe be juſt, and the object adequate.

To aſcertain the juſtice of it, we muſt know what offence, what crime the Americans have committed to draw upon them deſervedly the ſword of vengeance. They have denied the right of the Britiſh Parliament to impoſe taxes upon them, becauſe they are not repreſented in that Parliament; and they have refuſed obedience to a law framed upon that principle for the purpoſe of raiſing upon them a revenue by the authority of the Britiſh Parliament.. They have affirmed that to be tried by Juries, and to have their Judges independent of the Crown, are their inherent, unalienable Rights; and that the violation which the King's Miniſters have lately offered to thoſe Rights is arbitrary and unconſtitutional.

This is the Offence: Theſe are their Crimes.

Kings and Miniſters invariably impoſe theſe names upon all actions, which counteract their views of trampling upon the Liberties of Mankind. But the Publick, which is intereſted in preſerving the Liberty of America as congenial with that of England, and in preventing the ruin of our commerce which a civil war will produce, ſhould beware of raſhly approving the proceedings of an arbitrary Government. The Independency of Judges, and the Trial by Jury, are ſo eſſential to Liberty and Juſtice, that it it not only not criminal to contend for them, but it is the higheſt Virtue.

VESFUCIUS.

The following very ſpirited Addreſs to his Majeſty, is preſixed to a Pamphlet juſt publiſhed, and entitled, "A Summary View of the Rights of Britiſh America."

To the KING.

SIRE,

THERE is not a man of thought in the whole nation, who does not eſpouſe bad meaſures from bad principles, but is juſtly alarmed, and ſeriouſly anxious for the common good. Affairs of ſuch magnitude now employ the public attention, as ſeem to involve in them the *fate* of EMPIRE. The times are big with great events. What will be the conſequence, is not in human ſagacity to foretel. But if the ſame ſyſtem be purſued, which for a long time hath employed the attention of your Majeſty's miniſters, they ought to tremble for their heads.

The preſent contentions with America, if not ſoon happily terminated, muſt end in ſuch ſcenes of trouble, bloodſhed and devaſtation, which, in contemplation alone, ſhock us with horror. But little time remains for deliberation, or choice: a blow will lead on to the deciſive ſcene; and the ſword muſt end what tyranny began. This æra of your Majeſty's reign is likely to be marked with the moſt important characters. It is impoſſible for ſubjects to ſtand by idle, unaffected ſpectators, when they ſee their ſovereign, and themſelves, nearly involved in diſtreſſes, which, for aught he can foreſee, may end in the ruin of both: you, Sir, may loſe your ſovereignty and honour; we, our liberties, fortunes, and lives.

The charge of preſumption upon individuals, for ſpeaking freely upon theſe important things, is at once taken off, by the evidence of the things themſelves, and the tranſcendant intereſt that every man has in them. Of the *modes* of carrying on the weighty affairs of ſtate; of the artifice, cunning, addreſs and ſubtilty of courts, it is the general lot to be ignorant: but of the *great principles* of government, eſpecially of this free ſtate, of thoſe laws and proceedings, that are either ſubverſive, or corroborative of the ſyſtem, many are as liable to judge as any miniſter employed in his Majeſty's ſervice. Theſe, with the firſt laws of nature, the prerogatives of man in human ſociety, with the ſacred and immutable laws of juſtice, equity, moderation and wiſdom, men fully underſtand, who were never tutored, or well received at Court; where indeed, for the moſt part, men are more likely to loſe than gain, accurate ideas of theſe things. They are not among the *arcana imperii*; we can judge of them; and have a fair, undoubted, conſtitutional right, as free ſubjects, who claim liberty by birth-right, and enjoy it by the laws, to apply theſe principles to the preſent conduct of your Majeſty's miniſters. And in juſtice bound to our country, and ourſelves, and that fidelity we owe, Sir, to you, as our Sovereign, we openly declare, that the whole proceedings againſt our brethren in America, who are entitled, in common with ourſelves, to the privileges of men, and the liberties, franchiſes, and protection of Engliſhmen, are in open violation of the natural laws of equity and juſtice; and unparalleled infractions upon the principles, and promulgated laws of this free ſtate: not to ſay that every idea of good policy is ſacrificed to maintain and inforce the moſt vicious and dangerous ſyſtem that ever infatuated deſpots purſued.

Fruitleſs were the hopes that theſe few pages will effect, what the ſageſt counſels, the moſt conſummate wiſdom, and plaineſt remonſtrances, of ſome of the wiſeſt and beſt men, of the preſent age, have not been able to accompliſh. But if the peruſal, either by your Majeſty, or your Miniſters, ſhould, for a moment, ſuſpend their fatal counſels, or deſigns which are now taking, or ſeem ſyſtematically planned to overturn American Liberty, I ſhall think my labours well rewarded. God is my witneſs, that I write not theſe things to excite ſedition, or ſtir up rebellion: I ſhould deem my life well diſpoſed of, if, by the ſacrifice, your Majeſty would learn the wiſdom of righteous government, and your Miniſters be taught to counſel good things. Happy ſhould I be to convince your Majeſty, where legal authority ends, and tyranny begins; and that your dignity alone conſiſts in the happineſs of your ſubjects; and that when virtue and juſtice forſake your councils, error and ruin muſt inevitably enſue. With your Majeſty's Miniſters we can keep no longer. If at any time we pitied their innocent infirmities, that pity has long ago been converted into abhorrence from the wickedneſs of their counſels, and the injuſtice of their deeds. By their breaches upon your prerogative, Sir! they have broken down the legal barriers of the conſtitution, and deſtroyed the diſtinctions of government; they have changed, or attempted to change lawful poſſeſſion into arbitrary dominion: and in the mad career, they may endeavour to make their Sovereign diſpence with every thing that entitles him to obedience; and by this means, convert the firſt duty of ſubjects into an oppoſition, which the great and primary law of nature, ſelf-defence, makes neceſſary. Thoſe cruel, inexpedient, tyrannical meaſures, which firſt they adopted, reſpecting America, notwithſtanding the perilous circumſtances into which they have brought both the colonies, and our own country, they carry violently on; as if they could perſuade us that perſeverance was integrity; and open oppreſſion, ſtate neceſſity Their ſyſtem is not only manifeſtly repugnant to the laws of this ſtate; but it runs counter to the whole ſtream of authority, and examples derived from the various hiſtories of the ſeveral ſtates of the world. From them, they ought to have learned that confidence is the firſt, and ſtongeſt principle of obedience, and, which once loſt, is ſeldom recovered; and that almoſt all ſtruggles for liberty, againſt violence and oppreſſion, have been crowned with ſucceſs; and, without impiety, whatever doctrines concerning provicence may prevail at court, we attribute ſuch ſucceſs to the interpoſition of Heaven: and to Heaven the Americans now appeal. And, would to God that any accommodations could ſoften thoſe rigours which your Majeſty's Miniſters ſeem determined to purſue. But it ſeems that no equivalent but *Liberty*, will be deemed a *ſufficient ſatisfaction* for the affronts which the honeſt ſtruggles for freedom have given: under the pretence of law, natural juſtice and equity fall defeated; and the conſtitution is wounded under the ſemblance of a temporary cure.—Your Miniſters, Sir! are total ſtrangers to thoſe nice temperaments and allays to mitigate the evils and maladies of the ſtate, in which much of the wiſdom of government conſiſts. They ſtrain, where they ought to relax; and think to accompliſh by exertion, what they want abilities to effect by lenient meaſures,—They do not ſee theſe happy mediums, ſo neceſſary in the adjuſtments of great affairs; by which authority is preſerved on the one hand, and allegiance ſecured on the other. Theſe impracticable men renounce all expedients but power.—They have recourſe to arms, when they ſhould ſeek only counſel.—They attempt that by oppreſſion, which juſtice, well adminiſtered, would more effectually accompliſh.—They talk of enforcing the laws, when they are violating the conſtitution: and urge the neceſſities of ſtate, when they themſelves are the authors of the very neceſſities of which they complain:—They are for doing that in a free ſtate, which the moſt deſpotic, in like circumſtances, if wiſe, would carefully avoid.—What is there, Sir, to countenance ſo great a hazard of ruining America, and diſtreſſing ourſelves? of exciting them to arms, and ourſelves to the ſlaughter of our own ſons? have your Miniſters, Sir! diſcovered mines of inexhauſtible riches in America, which they wiſh to plunder, to diſcharge our enormous national debt? Alas! they find no other riches, but what a ſtrenuous induſtry has gained: virtue, which the love of liberty has inſpired; and a race of men not degenerate enough to part with freedom without a noble ſtruggle. Before their charters were violated, their laws infringed, their trade oppreſſed, one of their chief cities, and its inhabitants, proſcribed, and military expeditions ſent to awe and intimidate them, their lives and fortunes were at our diſpoſal: can ſubjects offer, can they give more? I will be bold to declare to your Majeſty, that before theſe fatal proceedings, no nation in the known hiſtory of the world, conſidering the growing ſtrength, grandeur, and extent of that mighty empire, though dependent, could ever boaſt ſuch confidence and obedience, as Great-Britain did in her colonies.—Theſe are *now* in danger of being irrecoverably loſt, not by their defection, but our own unaccountable folly.—*Quos Deus vult perdere, eos prius dementat.*

Your Miniſters, Sir! as tyrants ever do, juſtify their oppreſſions, by the reſiſtance they have met with: and perhaps have impoſed upon their Prince, by talking of the ſatisfaction which the honour and dignity of the crown ſhould receive upon their ſuppoſed violation. Satisfy, Sir! the dignity and honour of the Crown; but let your Miniſters beware they do not ſacrifice your Crown to the vain, and impracticable ſchemes of ſatisfying its honour, and maintaining its dignity.—I will boldly affirm, Sir, that if the dignity and honour of the crown are to be purchaſed at the rate your Miniſters ſeem to eſtimate them, that the price will be held too dear by every good, and virtuous man in the nation.

And here, Sir! pauſe——diſappoint your Miniſters, and gratify millions of your ſubjects—The Americans have not as yet revolted—They have not thrown off their allegiance.—Their ſubmiſſion is ſo *habitual*, that it cannot eaſily be diſpenſed with. Do them but *juſtice*, and they will eſteem it an act of *Grace*. They will call that a *favour now*, which *hereafter* they will claim as their *right*.—What they *now* demand, the following pages, which, with all due ſubmiſſion, I offer to your Majeſty, will declare.--Hitherto they have kept themſelves within proper limits; and have extended their requeſts no farther than they were countenanced by the laws, and that friendly protection, which, from our country, they had reaſon to expect. But further oppreſſions, Sir, may probably change their *mode* of ſuit. Allegiance will ſometimes relax its ſubmiſſion. Wiſdom itſelf does not intermeddle in the regulation of extremities; and what can moderate the conduct of deſpair?—When dangers ſurround men, they are not very nice in the *method* of ſalvation. And the *only* means of extricating themſelves, will appear the *right*.— When our friends riſe up to oppreſs us, it is pardonable, and juſtifiable, to throw ourſelves into the arms, even of an enemy, for protection.

I am, with all due ſubmiſſion, and allegiance,
Your Majeſty's faithful ſubject,
TRIBUNUS.

BOSTON, *February* 2.

Several reſolves of the Continental Congreſs are publiſhed in the London papers. Theſe reſolves ſeem to ſtagger the miniſtry. In ſhort, the ſcale is likely to turn in our favour, if we continue FIRM and UNITED.

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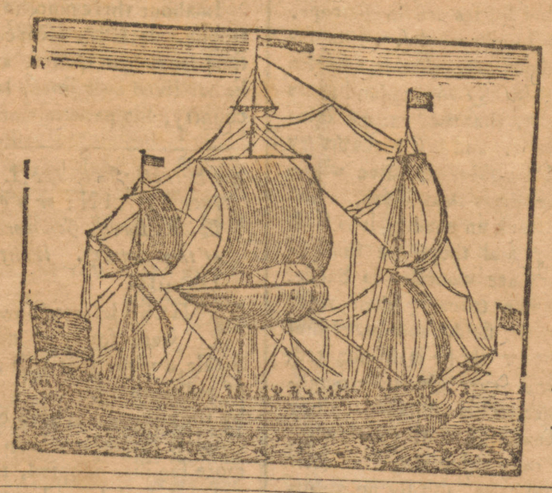
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet



OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1775.

HAMILTON AND LEIPER,
TOBACCONISTS,

HAVE removed from Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, to the north-eaſt corner of Water and Spruce-ſtreets, three doors below the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia; where they manufacture, in the beſt manner, all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco as uſual.

The ſingular encouragement their Scotch Snuff has met with from their friends and the Publick in general, will enable them to make ſuch improvements on this manufactory, as will render it as deſirable as any ever imported from London.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of February inſt. at the houſe of William Mills, in the townſhip of Abington, lately occupied by John Paul, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Abington aforeſaid, on which is erected a log meſſuage, containing about 4 acres, more or leſs; the eſtate of a certain John Gill, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of Iſaac Knight, his adminiſtrator, &c. ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faance, in the Northern Liberties, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, near the Barracks, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded by ground of Stoffel Zimmerman, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 6l. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Iſaac Whetſtone; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February inſt. at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faance, in the Northern Liberties, all the eſtate, right, title, intereſt, the poſſeſſion, property, claim, and demand whatſoever, of a certain Jacob Maag, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto appertaining, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front about 16 feet, and in depth about 120 feet; bounded by ground of William Coates; ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. 12s. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Maag; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February inſt. at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of —— Yeager, in Spring Garden, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of a lane or ſtreet, called Garden-ſtreet, in Spring-Garden aforeſaid, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet, more or leſs; bounded by ground of Thomas Coates's eſtate, and others; late the eſtate of John Chriſtfield Wolfe, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d of February inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Oliver, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a certain unfiniſhed brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 19 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Silas Engles, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Ridley; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of February inſt. at the houſe of Lewis Farmer, in Second-ſtreet, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain lot or piece of ground, and ſundry improvements thereon erected, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras or Race ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets from Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 76 and a half feet; bounded by ground late the eſtate of James Parrock, and Edward Warner, deceaſed, and others; late the eſtate of James Caſſell; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of February inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain townſhip, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing about eleven acres, together with the improvements thereon erected; bounded by ground of John Ettris, and others: And at the time and place aforeſaid will be ſold ſundry houſhold furniture: The whole late the property of Baltzer Lieff; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d day of February inſt. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Nevil, known by the ſign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, kitchen and frame work-ſhop, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 85 feet; bounded by ground now or late of John Shott, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 3l. currency per ann. late the eſtate of John Meyer; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d day of February inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a villa or country ſeat, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Wiſſahickon Road, in the Northern Liberties, containing about four acres; bounded by ground late the eſtate of William Plumſtead, Eſq; deceaſed, now of Andrew Elliott, Eſq; and others, which the defendant holds in joint-tenancy, and hath no other eſtate therein; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d day of February inſt. at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Charles Lawrence, in the Northern Liberties, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front about 20 feet, and in length about 157 feet; bounded by ground of Adam Erben, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. ſterling, per ann. late the eſtate of Paul Bogart, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſt. at the houſe of Michael Croll, in Marlborough townſhip, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain water corn or griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, and two ſtory ſtone meſſuage or tenement and ſtables, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough aforeſaid, containing about one hundred acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Scholl; ſeized and taken in execution by Judah Foulke, Eſq; late High Sheriff. WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſt. at the houſe of William Brown, the ſign of the Leopard, in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 16 feet 10 inches, and in depth 116 feet, bounded by ground now or late of Joſeph Saunders, and Dr. Richard Farmer, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 3l. currency per ann. late the eſtate of Henry Smith, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of John Hall, and Mary his wife, adminiſtrat. &c. ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſt. at the London Coffee houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 13 feet, and in depth 20 feet; bounded by ground now or late of George Sheed and William Smith, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 40s. currency, per ann. late the eſtate of Adam Weaver; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 28th day of February inſt. at the houſe of John Fritz, in Race-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Apple-tree Alley, between Fourth and Fifth and Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground belonging to the eſtate of Joſeph Stout, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 35s. currency, per ann. late the eſtate of Henry Reinhart; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 28th day of February inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſundry valuable improvements, and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, containing about 49 acres and 155 perches of land; bounded by land of Samuel Preſton Moore, Eſq; and others; late the eſtate of John Rouſe; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOODS ſuppoſed ſtolen, of ſundry kinds, were lately delivered me by WILLIAM FISHER, Eſq; late Mayor of this city, in order that any perſon or perſons proving property to them, may have them reſtored; for which purpoſe they are deſired to apply to me, at my office in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, where, on ſatisfactory proof being made of ſuch property, they will be reſtored, by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

TO BE SOLD,
Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of LYNFORD LARDNER, Eſq; deceaſed,

ONE equal and undivided fourth part of the ANDOVER IRON WORKS, in the counties of Suſſex and Morris, in the province of New-Jerſey, to which belong between eleven and twelve thouſand acres of land. The ore is eſteemed of the beſt quality of any in America, and the mine bank, ſituated at a mile's diſtance from the furnace, is thought to be inexhauſtible. The iron has been proved, from experiments made both in England and America, to be proper for every uſe to which Iron can be converted, and equal to the Swediſh for the making of Steel. The furnace and forge lay at the diſtance of ſeven miles from each other. The manſion-houſe and other buildings are elegant and commodious. The ſituation is convenient for either the Philadelphia or New-York markets. For terms apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
A FINE large BAY HORSE, fit for a carriage and trots very faſt, is full 16 hands high, and 7 years old laſt fall; is ſold for no other reaſon than the owner having no uſe for him; he will be inſured ſound wind and limb; forty pounds is his price. Enquire of Mr. HEMINGS, keeper of the livery ſtable in Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
A COACH and CHARIOT, two of the moſt elegant carriages ever imported into America, and equal to any in London, both crane necked, and calculated for the climate, having the pannels made to let down on all ſides; they have their firſt ſet of wheels on, and are in high preſervation. Enquire of Mr. JOHNSON, Coach-maker, in High-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM DIBLEY,
BEGS leave to inform his friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has removed from the Croſs Keys in Cheſnut-ſtreet (at the corner of Third-ſtreet) to the Fountain and Three Tuns, lately occupied by Mr. Anthony Fortune, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.——As this old accuſtomed and commodious tavern is conſiderably improved, particularly in the ſtables, which will now contain ſixty horſes, and to which there is a convenient paſſage either from Market or Cheſnut-ſtreets, and has a houſe for carriages, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all travellers and other gentlemen, who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all his cuſtomers, whoſe favours he gratefully acknowledges, and the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit by the moſt civil treatment, and providing the beſt of liquors and proviſions.

All perſons indebted to ſaid DIBLEY by bond, note or book debt, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN MARIA,
In Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

PART of his Houſhold Furniture and Servants, conſiſting of twelve neat mahogany chairs, with hair-cloth covering and braſs nailed, a mahogany deſk, ditto dining and tea-tables, neat pier glaſſes in carved and gilt frames, a handſome green morine bed made in London, feather beds, &c. braſs hand-irons, ſhovel and tongs to match, two ſtoves and a quantity of pipe: The above goods have been particularly choſe, and have been but two, and ſome not one year in uſe——A ſtrong healthy ſervant girl, can do all ſorts of houſe work, and cook for a middling family, has two years and eight months to ſerve; two ſervant men, one a good taylor, and of a good diſpoſition, has two years and four months to ſerve, the other a taylor, and very fit for country work, being a ſtrong, able man, and has better than two years to ſerve: The whole muſt be ſold by the 10th of March.

N. B. The houſe to be let, and a tenant taking it immediately will meet with very agreeable fixtures, and cheap.

THIS is to give Notice to whom it may concern, that there was fourteen head of Horned Cattle left in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, Tavern-keeper, at Chriſtiana-Bridge, about the 6th of December laſt, and no owner appearing, that they will be ſold at public vendue, for ready money, on the ſeventh of March next, to defray the expences that attended the keeping of ſaid Cattle, by me
RICHARD DOWDLE.

February 14, 1775.
SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, on Delaware, on the ſeventh day of January, 1774, a ſervant lad named ENOCH JENKENS, about eighteen years of age, this country born, five feet ſix inches high, ſlim made, long viſage, hollow eyes, down look, and dark brown hair; his cloaths are uncertain, as he went into Cæcil county, Maryland, to his brother John Jenkins, who hired him to William Cochran, and he went away from ſaid Cochran on the firſt of July laſt, when he had on a drab coloured coat, ſnuff coloured waiſtcoat, coarſe homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, and half worn caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid the above reward by MORGON BLACKSHEAR.

PLUNKET FLEESON,
UPHOLSTERER,
At the corner of Fourth and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

CONTINUES to carry on the Upholſterers Buſineſs in the moſt faſhionable and uſeful manner; and as he flatters himſelf he has been as ſucceſsful as any of the buſineſs here in giving ſatisfaction to his employers for many years, hopes for the continuance of their employment, and will not be wanting in the utmoſt endeavours to oblige them, and others who may favour him with their commands, by due care and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He likewiſe continues to make and prepare
DRUMS and COLOURS,
And other Military Inſtruments, of the moſt approved kinds, and will endeavour to execute any diſtant orders with all poſſible diſpatch.

The Upholſterers Buſineſs is at preſent carried on by PLUNKET FLEESON and SON.

To be RENTED or SOLD,
And no money required on giving proper ſecurity,
BETWEEN forty and fifty acres of marſh meadow, of an excellent quality, and bearing Engliſh graſs plentifully, well drained and divided into ſmall lots, and in exceeding good order either for paſturage or mowing, ſituated oppoſite the borough of Wilmington, to which it is very convenient for ſupplying the market. Whoever may incline to rent or purchaſe, and would chooſe to reſide in ſaid borough, may be furniſhed with a good flat and batteau; or, if more agreeable, may rent on moderate terms ſome upland, with a good dwelling-houſe, garden, &c. very commodiouſly ſituated thereto. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in the ſaid borough.
JOHN M'KINLY.

February 3, 1775.
WHEREAS the ſubſcriber intruſted a certain MATTHEW SULLIVAN with the keeping of a very valuable horſe, which he afterwards ſold without the knowledge or conſent of the ſubſcriber, and has ſince abſconded from his uſual place of abode near the Croſs Roads, in Cheſter county: This is to notify all perſons, that a reward of THREE POUNDS currency, beſides reaſonable charges, will be paid by the ſubſcriber for the apprehending and delivering ſaid SULLIVAN to the ſubſcriber, in the hundred and county of Newcaſtle, on Delaware. Said SULLIVAN is about forty years old, five feet ten inches high, with black hair, and a large fleſh mark over the right eye; he ſpeaks bad Engliſh, is apt to get in liquor and be very noiſy. It is ſuſpected that he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel going for Great-Britain or Ireland, therefore the maſters that may be applied to are warned not to carry him off.
JOHN REYNOLDS.

February 8, 1775.
TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.
RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in the Garriſon Foreſt, near Baltimore, a convict ſervant man, named BENJAMIN THORP, a taylor and ſtay-maker by trade, about 34 years of age, five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, has a remarkable ſcar on his right cheek, which he ſays was burnt, about as big as a penny; the little finger on his left hand ſtands crooked; had on and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, and jacket of the ſame, with ſilver twiſt run down before, good buckſkin breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and two pair of good ſhoes, one Holland ſhirt, one oznabrug ditto, and a half worn coarſe hat with black binding round the brim: It is thought he has forged a paſs, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have a reward of THREE POUNDS, if 100 miles from home FIVE POUNDS, if 200 miles TEN POUNDS, if 300 miles FIFTEEN POUNDS, and if 400 miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home, by
WILLIAM COCKEY.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from his ſpecial bail, a certain ROBERT GILBRAITH, born in this country, by trade a cutler and black ſmith, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion, and brown hair; had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat, red waiſtcoat, blue pluſh breeches, and an old hat; he is very much devoted to liquor, the fumes of which makes him a hero, troubleſome to every individual. He had the moſt infamous aſſurance to take away a book of accounts, containing particulars about my buſineſs entruſted to him. Whoever brings him to me the ſubſcriber, living at Back Creek, Hamilton townſhip, Cumberland county, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall be paid the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, by
PATRICK JACK.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1775.
THE City Wardens and Aſſeſſors will meet at the Court houſe, on Monday the 27th inſtant, at nine o'clock in the morning, to hear the appeals of ſuch perſons who may think themſelves overrated in the Watch and Lamp Tax for the preſent year.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.
LOST on the 9th inſtant, (February) a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing ſundry accounts, receipts, and many papers of no uſe but to the real owner; together with one Ten Shilling Bill. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Printer hereof, ſhall have the above Reward.

An Extract from a deſcription of ARABIA.

THE education of the Arabs, the author obſerves, is ſo different from ours, that we muſt not be ſurprized at the little reſemblance there is between their character and that of the Europeans. Their children, till the age of four or five, are left to the care of women, and, during that period, amuſe themſelves as our children do in Europe. When they are taken out of the hands of the women, they are obliged to accuſtom themſelves to think and to ſpeak with gravity, and to ſpend whole days with their father, unleſs his ſituation in life enables him to give them maſters. As muſic and dancing are reckoned indecent among the Arabs, as the fair ſex is excluded from all public aſſemblies, and all ſtrong liquors are prohibited, their youth have not even the knowledge of many pleaſures that are taſted by the Europeans, and being conſtantly under the eyes of perſons of an advanced age, they naturally become ſerious from their very infancy.

Some European travellers alledge that the Arabs are an hypocritical, deceitful, and thieving race. For my part, (ſays our author) I have no complaint to make of them in theſe reſpects. I may have known ſome perſons of this character, but it would be unreaſonable in me to bring a charge againſt a whole nation on account of the bad conduct of a few individuals. As the Arabs have from time to time ſome commercial dealings in their ſea-ports with a ſmall number of European merchants, all honeſt men in appearance, I have heard them ſay to one another, that an European never promiſed to pay without keeping his word very exactly, and they look upon it as a reproach to Muſſulmen, that is, the true believers, not to be equally honeſt. But if an honeſt Arabian merchant was to come into Europe, or America, and truſt the firſt perſons that ſhould offer their ſervices to him, I much queſtion whether he would not have good reaſon to complain of them. The proper inference from all this is, that there are undoubtedly rogues in Arabia, but that there, as well as in Europe, and indeed in every country, there are many perſons of ſtrict and approved integrity.

The modern Arabs we are informed, are as remarkable for their hoſpitality as their anceſtors. When any perſon is ſent upon an embaſſy to a Schech of diſtinction, he is entertained, according to the cuſtom of the Orientals, during the whole of his ſtay, at the expence of the power that receives him, and not only ſo, but at his departure he receives preſents.

When the Arabs are at table, they invite thoſe to eat with them who happen to come in, whether they be Mahometans or Chriſtians, rich or poor. In the caravans I have often ſeen with pleaſure a poor muleteer preſſing the paſſengers to ſhare his repaſt with him, and though the greateſt part of them politely excuſed themſelves, yet I have ſeen him divide, with an air of much complacency and ſatisfaction, his ſcanty morſel of bread and his few dates with thoſe who would accept of them: but in Turkey I have been much ſurprized to ſee rich Turks ſneak into a corner, that they might not be obliged to invite thoſe who might happen to ſee them at table.

Polygamy, our author tell us, is not ſo univerſal in the Eaſt as the Europeans imagine. For though ſome Mahometans, ſays he, have boaſted very much to me of this privilege, others, who were rich enough to have ſeveral wives, have ingenioufly confeſſed to me they were never happy but with one. Accordingly there are very few men in ordinary ſtations that have more than one wife, and many perſons of diſtinction confine themſelves to one during the whole of their lives. Their law obliges them to maintain all the wives they have in a decent manner, and to ſee each of them once a week.

There is no reaſon to doubt but that polygamy is hurtful to population; for if there are examples of one man's having had many children by ſeveral wives, it has likewiſe been obſerved, that thoſe who have but one wife have generally more children than thoſe who have many. This obſervation, I am perſuaded, is true; for the women of the eaſt, knowing that they have rivals, are conſtantly ſtriving to ſupplant them; whence it happens that complaiſance and voluptuouſneſs ſoon weaken a huſband that has many wives, for the remainder of his life.

The Mahometans, in general, we are told live in ſo regular a manner, that they ſeldom have occaſion for a phyſician, and when they have, they ſeldom pay him for his trouble, and only give him the price of his medicines. If the patient dies, the phyſician finds it very difficult to get any thing; and if he recovers, he ſoon forgets his illneſs, and his obligations to the phyſician. Accordingly the greateſt part of the phyſicians of the Eaſt are obliged to have recourſe to ſtratagem for a livelihood. They know that the patient is moſt diſpoſed to be grateful when he finds ſome relief; accordingly, they lay hold of this opportunity to aſk, under different pretences, as much money as they have any reaſon to expect from a perſon of his fortune, and thus get payment before-hand. For this and many other reaſons we cannot expect to find able phyſicians in Arabia; there is ſcarce one of them, indeed, who knows any thing more of medicine than ſuch technical terms as are to be met with in the ancient Arabic and Greek authors who treat of the ſubject; ſome few there are, perhaps, who know the virtues of the herbs deſcribed by theſe authors. I knew no famous phyſician in Arabia; ſome I ſaw in Yemen who were at once chemiſts, apothecaries, ſurgeons, and horſe doctors, and notwithſtanding all this, could ſcarce get a livelihood.

There are three kinds of leproſy among the Arabs; the firſt is called Bohak, and is neither contagious nor fatal; the ſecond is called Barras, and is not a dangerous diſorder; the third is called Madsjurdam by the people, and by the learned Dsjuddam, and is the moſt malignant of all. According to the opinion of a learned Jew of Maſkat, it is the ſame that is mentioned in Levit. xiii. 10, 11.

There is great plenty, we are told, of horſes, mules, aſſes, camels, dromedaries, oxen, ſheep, goats, and other domeſtic animals in Arabia. The Arabians, it is well known, ſet a high value upon their horſes, and divide them into two ſpecies. The one they call Kadiſchi, that is, horſes of an uncertain breed; theſe are only looked upon in Arabia as common horſes are in Europe, and ſerve only to carry burthens, &c. The ſecond ſpecies is called Kocklani, that is, horſes whoſe genealogy can be traced two thouſand years back. They will have it, that they came originally from Solomon's ſtuds, and boaſt that they can endure the greateſt fatigues, and live whole days upon air, as they expreſs themſelves, without any food. They attack an enemy, it is ſaid, with great impetuoſity; and there are ſome of them, who, when they are wounded in battle, and find themſelves unable to carry their rider any longer, retire from the field, and place him out of the reach of danger. If he is diſmounted, they keep near him, and never give over neighing till ſome perſon comes to his aſſiſtance. They are neither large nor beautiful, but very ſwift; accordingly the Arabs only value them for their breed and their good qualities, and by no means for their form. They never uſe them for carrying burthens, or any kind of labour, but only for riding. The Kocklani are principally bred by the Bedouins, and are divided into ſeveral families. I never heard them mentioned in the weſt of Arabia, and believe they are chiefly to be found in Hedsjâs.

Story of De L'Isle *and* De la Fosse.

DE L'ISLE and De la Foſſe were two French Officers, who lived not long ago. They had both been born in the ſame town, the ſame ſtreet, and were almoſt next door neighbours. They had paſſed their infancy, and the firſt part of their youthful years, together as play-fellows or ſchool-fellows, and a moſt cordial friendſhip was contracted.

Unfortunately for them and their parents, an Officer's commiſſion for each was purchaſed in two different regiments between whom had long ſubſiſted an inveterate animoſity..

De L'Iſle's regiment was upon duty at Montpelier, and De la Foſſe bore his commiſſion in a regiment that was to ſucceed it. The latter having a ſtrong deſire to ſee the former, obtained leave to go a day or two before, on pretence to ſee a friend of his who was much indiſpoſed.

De L'Iſle was tranſported with joy at ſeeing him, as well as on account of the obliging ſtratagem he had invented for that purpoſe.

Having dined and drank a chearful glaſs of Frontinac together, De L'Iſle conducted his friend to a kind of licenſed gaming houſe in the environs of Montpelier. They played a few games; De L'Iſle, having the run of cards in his favour, won every one. The other ſomewhat piqued, ſaid unguardedly, "Is it poſſible to win ſo? How do you contrive to get ſuch cards? Keep your temper (replied De L'Iſle) the cards may favour you in a game or two more.—This friendly altercation ended in a laugh on both ſides. They paid the uſual tax of the place for cards, went home, ſupped together, and on parting took a farewell embrace of each other, De L'Iſle being to ſet out from Montpelier with his regiment the next morning, in order to make room for De la Foſſe's.

It ſeems, unhappily for them both, and quite unknown to De L'Iſle, that an Officer belonging to his corps, who had got intelligence of De la Foſſe's belonging to the regiment adverſe to theirs, ſtood behind while they played at cards, in order to obſerve what ſhould paſs between them. The buſy liſtener had remarked the impatient expreſſions at looſing, which De la Foſſe's too warm temper had let eſcape. Theſe ſeeming to imply an innuendo of foul play, he conſtrued as an affront; which, on account of the then ſubſiſting regimental antipathy was not then to be put up with. Wherefore waiting on De L'Iſle in the morning, he told him his ſenſe of the affair, and that he muſt go and demand immediate ſatisfaction, both for the ſake of his own honour, and that of the corps to which he belonged.

De L'iſle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected viſit, remonſtrated to his Brother-Officer the undeſigning and good-natured warmth of his friend, that they had been intimate from their infancy; that the fatal conſequences perhaps, of ſuch a requiſition would effectually ruin his peace of mind for ever, ſhould he be even the ſurvivor.

All his excuſes however, were treated as unmanly; and he was told, he might do as he pleaſed; but that a faithful narrative of the affair ſhould be laid before the ſuperior officers.

Torn with anxiety and horror, he went to De la Foſſe's lodgings, and acquainted him with the terrible dilemma they were both in, and that the horrid mandate of military uſage muſt be obeyed. They went out upon the ramparts of the town, drew their ſwords, with great regret, againſt each other, and ſoon received on both ſides wounds ſufficient to diſable them from continuing the combat any more that day, as well as to atone, in the judgment of any men but refined Barbarians, for ſo trifling, nay imaginary an affront.

This duel was fought in the ſight of ſome of De L'Iſle's Officers, who had been ſent on purpoſe to obſerve him. As ſoon as he got his wounds dreſt he repaired to ſatisfy his ſuperior officers: Theſe refuſed to ſee him, but ordered it ſhould be intimated to him that what he had done was not enough, becauſe one of the parties muſt die.

In conſequence of this mercileſs injunction, the diſtracted youths, neither deſiring to outlive his friend, by mutual agreement ran upon each others ſword, in the fond hope of expiring together; which was nearly the caſe; for De la Foſſe dropt in the inſtant at De L'Iſle's feet, who was ſo terribly wounded that his recovery was deſpaired of for ſix weeks by the Surgeon to whoſe houſe he had been privately conveyed, and where he was kept ſecreted from all the enquiries of juſtice.

De la Foſſe was, by the immediate care of the military gentlemen, thrown into a hole dug for that purpoſe, and round which they ſtood with their ſwords drawn, till the fleſh was all conſumed, or ſo far diſfigured that the ſentence of the law could not be executed upon it, viz. that the body of the perſon ſlain in a duel is to be dragged on a ſledge through the ſtreets, &c.

In about three months after this unhappy cataſtrophe, De L'Iſle eſcaped privately in the night time from Montpelier, and fled to Spain, where he has lived ever ſince, lamenting the loſs of his country, his parents, and his friend.

An Extract from The LADY's TRAVELS *into* SPAIN; *or a genuine relation of the Religion, Laws, Commerce, Cuſtoms and Manners of that country. Written by the* Countess *of* Danois.

THESE letters (now dedicated to Mr. Foote) were formerly dedicated to Sir Richard Steele, a name that will ever be dear to all lovers of polite literature. This edition, we are told by the editor, has been carefully reviſed; many obſolete terms have been thrown out, and others more familiar adopted, the Spaniſh words reſtored to their right orthography; and ſome uſeful matter borrowed from Baretti. Thus far the editor concerning the preſent edition. The following extract may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the work.

"DON ANTONIO (my banker) made me to enter into a little boat, which he had prepared to go down the river of Andaye, till we were near the mouth of the ſea, were we ſaw the King of Spain's galleons; there were three very fine and large ones. Our little boats were ſet forth with gilt ſtreamers; they were managed by girls, who were very luſty and handſome; there are three in each, two that row, and one who holds the rudder.

Theſe wenches are very well ſhaped, of cheſnut complexion, have very good teeth, hair black, which they tie up with ribbons, in knots, and ſo let it hang behind them: They wear a kind of veil on their heads, made of muſlin, embroidered with flowers of gold and ſilk, which hangs looſe and covers their breaſts: They wear pendants in their ears of gold and pearls, and bracelets of coral; they have a kind of juſtau corps, like our gypſies, whoſe ſleeves are very ſtrait: I can aſſure you they charmed me. I was told theſe wenches ſwim like fiſhes, and ſuffer neither women nor men among them. This is a kind of Republic, to which they repair from all parts, and where their parents ſend them very young.

When they are willing to marry they go to maſs at Fontarabia, which is the neareſt town to them, and there the young men come to chooſe them wives to their humour. He that will engage himſelf in Hymen's bonds, goes to his miſtreſs's parents, declares to them his intentions, regulates every thing with them: And this being done, notice of it is given to the maid: If ſhe likes the party, ſhe retires to their houſe, where the nuptials are celebrated.

I never ſaw a more gay air than that on their countenances; they have little habitations along the water-ſide, and there are old maidens, to whom the younger pay reſpect as to their mothers. They related theſe particulars to us in their language, and we hearkened to them with great delight, when the Devil, who never ſleeps, diſturbed us with a vexatious adventure.

My cook, who is a Gaſcon, and exactly of the humour of thoſe of that country, was in one of our boats behind us, at ſome diſtance, very near a young Biſcaneer, who appeared to him very handſome, he contented not himſelf with telling her as much, but would have rudely turned up her veil. She not being uſed to this ſort of plain dealing, without any words broke his head with her oar: Having done this exploit, fear ſeizing on her, ſhe threw herſelf immediately into the water, though the ſeaſon was very cold, and ſwam with great ſwiftneſs; but having all her cloaths on, and it being far to the ſhore, her ſtrength began to fail her. Several of theſe Wenches who ſaw this at land, leapt immediately into their boats to her aſſiſtance, when thoſe who had remained in the boat with the cook, fearing the loſs of their companion, fell on him like two furies, reſolving by all means to drown him, and had like two or three times to have overturned their little veſſel, which we beholding from ours, had much a do to part and appeaſe them.

I aſſure you, the fooliſh Gaſcon was ſo cruelly handled, that he was all over blood; and my Banker told me, that theſe young Biſcaneers provoked, are worſe than Lyons. In fine, we came to land, and were ſcarcely on ſhore, but we ſaw this wench which was ſaved out of the water making up towards us, with near fifty others, each with an oar on their ſhoulder, marching in battle-ray, with fife and drum; when ſhe who was to be the mouth of the company, advanced, and calling out ſeveral times Andria, which is to ſay, Madam, (ſo that's all I could retain of her ſpeech) gave me to underſtand, "That they would have my cook's ſkin, if ſatisfaction were not made proportionably to the damage done to their companion's cloaths." At the ending of which words, the ſhe drummers fell loudly beating their drums, and the reſt of their Amazons ſet up an hollowing, leaping and dancing, and fencing with their oars in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner.

Don Antonio undertook to make peace: He found that my cook, who thought himſelf ſufficiently beaten, had reaſon to give nothing; and therefore he diſtributed ſome pieces of money among this marine troop. On receipt of which they ſet forth louder hollows than before, and wiſhed me a good journey, and ſpeecy return, each of them dancing and ſinging at the ſound of their pipes and tabors."

Original *of the* Coroner's Jury *in* England.

A Gentlewoman in London, after having buried ſix huſbands, found a gentleman hardy enough to make her a wife once more. For ſeveral months their happineſs was mutual; a circumſtance which ſeemed to pay no great compliment to the former partners of her bed, who, as ſhe ſaid, had diſguſted her by their ſottiſhneſs and infidelity. In the view of knowing the real character of his amorous mate, the gentleman began frequently to abſent himſelf, to return at late hours, and when he did return to appear as if intoxicated. At firſt reproaches, but afterwards menaces, were the conſequence of this conduct. The gentleman perſiſted, and ſeemed every day to become more addicted to his bottle. One evening, when ſhe imagined him dead drunk, ſhe unſewed a leaden weight from one of the ſleeves of her gown, and having melted it, ſhe approached to her huſband, who pretended ſtill to be ſound aſleep, in order to pour it into his ear through a pipe. Convinced of her wickedneſs, the gentleman ſtarted up, and, ſeized her; when, having procured aſſiſtance, he ſecured her till the morning, and conducted her before a magiſtrate, who committed her to priſon. The bodies of her ſix huſbands were dug up; and, as marks of violence were ſtill diſcoverable upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared ſo ſtrong upon her trial, that ſhe was condemned and executed. To this circumſtance, ſays the compiler of the *Dictionaire d' Anecdotes*, &c. is England indebted for that uſeful regulation, by which no corpſe can be interred in that kingdom without a legal inſpection.

A remarkable Inſtance of TEMERITY *in an* English Soldier.

GEORGE Haſſewood, an Engliſh ſoldier, having been taken in company with twenty three Spaniards, by Prince Maurice, it was determined that eight of them ſhould be hanged, in requital for a like ſentence that had been made by Albert, the Archduke, upon ſome Hollanders, and that it ſhould be decided by lot on whom the puniſhment ſhould fall. The Engliſhman happily drew his deliverance; but one Spaniard expreſſed great reluctance and terror of mind, when he put his hand into the helmet, to try his fate, not ſo much in fear of death, as an antipathy to ſuch an unnatural deciſion, in which he might make his own hand deſtroy himſelf and be executed for the guilt of others, or acquitted for no innocence of his own. The Engliſhman conſented to take what money he had, and ſtand to the chance for him. The judges conſented alſo to this requeſt, as that of a fool or a madman, who deſerved not the life he had ſo providentially obtained. Yet ſuch his fortune was, that he drew himſelf ſafe. When he was aſked, why he would put his life in ſuch danger again for the ſafety of another, and, after ſuch a ſignal eſcape, ſo preſumptuouſly to hazard it a ſecond time? Becauſe, ſaid he, I thought I had a bargain of it; for, conſidering that I daily expoſe myſelf for the value of ſixpence, I thought I might with much more reaſon venture it for twelve crowns.

BOSTON, *February* 9.

Wedneſday laſt the Provincial Congreſs met at Cambridge, when the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; was choſen Preſident.—Preſent 178 members.

In Provincial Congreſs at Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, that certain perſons are employed in divers kinds of work for the army, now ſtationed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the late acts of parliament, and in ſupplying them with iron for waggons, canvaſs, tent-poles, and other articles of field equipage, whereby ſaid army may be enabled to take the field, and diſtreſs the inhabitants of this country.

Therefore *Reſolved*, As the opinion of this Congreſs, and it is accordingly ſtrongly recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this province, that ſhould any perſon or perſons, preſume to ſupply the troops now ſtationed in Boſton, or elſewhere in ſaid province, with timber, boards, ſpars, pickets, tent-poles, canvaſs, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools or any materials for making any of the carriages, or implements aforeſaid, with horſes or oxen for draught, or any other materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy, or in any manner to diſtreſs ſaid inhabitants, he or they ſo offending ſhall be held in the higheſt deteſtation, and deemed inveterate enemies to America, and ought to be prevented and oppoſed by all reaſonable means whatever.

And whereas it appears to this Congreſs, that large quantities of ſtraw will be wanted by the inhabitants of this province, in caſe we ſhould be driven to the hard neceſſity of taking up arms in our own defence:—Therefore *Reſolved*, That no perſon or perſons ought to ſell or diſpoſe of any ſtraw, which he or they may have on hand, except to the inhabitants of this province for their own private uſe, or the uſe of the ſaid province. And it is ſtrongly recommended by this Congreſs to the Committees of Correſpondence and Inſpection in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, to ſee that the above reſolves be ſtrictly and faithfully adhered to, till otherwiſe ordered by this or ſome other Provincial Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A true extract from the Minutes.

Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary.

By a courier juſt arrived from Cambridge, we learn, that the Provincial Congreſs, now ſitting there, have appointed a Committee to examine into, and anſwer his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech! And to aſſure him that there is not a prevailing diſpoſition to infringe the laws, as has been maliciouſly and falſely repreſented to his Majeſty.

The Provincial Congreſs of New-Hampſhire, conſiſting of 144 Delegates, have adopted the Continental reſolves; choſen John Sullivan and John Langdon, Eſqrs. Delegates for the next Continental Congreſs, and have paſſed a number of reſolves.

NEW-YORK, *February* 13.

The ſhip James, Captain Watſon, arrived at Sandy-Hook the 2d inſtant, from Glaſgow, with coals, and a few dry goods on board; but as ſhe came into port after the time limited by the Congreſs for us to continue our trade with Great-Bri-

tain, she has received some necessaries, and is this day to proceed for the island of Jamaica, with all her cargo.

Feb. 16. We hear from Barbadoes, that the inhabitants of that island have adopted, or intend to adopt the measures recommended by the late Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

By accounts from Madeira, we are informed that on the 8th of December an heavy gale of wind drove 7 or 8 vessels ashore.

The following address to the Court was presented by the Grand Jury for this city and county, on Friday last, when they delivered in their presentments.

To his Majesty's Justices assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the city and county of New-York, Feb. 10, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE in the faithful discharge of our duty as Grand Jurors, we hand this Honourable Court indictments against several persons for breaches of the peace, and offences committed against the person of a reputed informer of contraband goods.

After acknowledging his most gracious Majesty George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. as our only true and lawful Sovereign, and the British constitution, as founded on the compact of its Kings with their subjects, the laws made in support of and agreeable to that constitution, together with our oaths and the dictates of our consciences, the rules of our action.

We cannot pass by this opportunity of publickly joining the general voice of our country, in bearing testimony against many oppressive acts of Parliament, passed in his present Majesty's reign, relative to his American colonies, and which at present are the cause of so much trouble and uneasiness in the minds of his loyal American subjects.

Particularly against the power exercised by the Parliament, of taxing and making laws binding upon the American Colonies in all cases whatsoever; against those acts which strike at the very foundation of British liberty, the trial by Juries; such are those by which the powers of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts are extended beyond their ancient limits; the Judges empowered to receive their salaries and fees from effects condemned by themselves; the Officers of his Majesty's Customs empowered to break open and enter houses, without the authority of any civil Magistrate, founded on legal information; enormous forfeitures incurred for slight offences; vexatious informers exempted from paying damages to which they are justly liable; and oppressive security required from owners before they are allowed to defend their rights; by all which, the lives, liberty, and property of Americans are rendered insecure.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 20.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the province meets here.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Feb.* 18, 1775.

The following letter in answer to one wrote by the Committee of Correspondence to the Committee of Kent county, inclosing a News-Paper published by James Humphreys, jun. dated February 11, was read and ordered to be published.

J. B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Gentlemen, DOVER, *Feb.* 15, 1775.

WE were this morning favoured with your's of the 13th inst. informing us of the purport of a piece of intelligence, published in the Pennsylvania Ledger of Saturday last, said to be "an extract of a letter from Kent county on Delaware," very injurious to the publick spirit of the inhabitants of this county. We can assure you, from the knowledge we have of the sentiments of the inhabitants, that they have not in the least changed their opinions, with respect to the important subject of dispute between the Mother Country and the British Colonies in America, and are as well disposed to make a virtuous stand against tyranny and oppression, from whatsoever quarter they may threaten us, as the inhabitants of any other of these colonies; and that the said extract is a base calumny, replete with falshood, and only designed by the wicked insidious author to cause divisions, and excite mutual suspicions and distrust in the minds of Americans, weaken our hands, and prepare the way for an easy victory to the enemies of America.

We would, therefore, request the favour of your Committee to call upon the printer of the above paper, to discover, if he can, the author of this piece of slander; and that this letter may be published in all the Philadelphia News-Papers.

We conclude, Gentlemen, with our grateful acknowledgments to you for your vigilance and care, in endeavouring to guard and preserve the rights and privileges of America in general.

Signed by order of a full Committee for Kent county.

MARK M'CALL, *Clerk.*

To the COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

IN COMMITTEE.

Ordered, That the following letter from Bedford county, in this province, be published.

J. B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

SIR, *Bedford County, Feb.* 11, 1775.

WE were yesterday favoured with your letter inclosing the resolves of the Provincial Convention, and we have the pleasure to inform you that we not only unanimously and heartily accede to them ourselves, but (it being the time of the appeal) we had the opportunity of communicating them to a large number of our constituents, who to a man signify their warm approbation of them—For our own parts we consider such prudent and *patriotic* resolves (whatever may be the issue of our present unhappy dispute with our Parent State) to be the most effectual means of promoting industry, œconomy, wealth, peace, freedom and happiness amongst a loyal people, who, consistent with *true* loyalty, are determined to hand down that liberty to their posterity which they have enjoyed at the expence of so much of the blood of their British forefathers.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we assure you, that the people in this county shew the greatest unanimity, and even anxiety, in complying as far as in them lies with the resolves of the Congress and of the Convention. For that purpose we have subscribed a sum of money, and advertised through the county that certain premiums will be given to the persons who shall excel in such branches of manufactures as we have recommended them to apply themselves to—being such as we from our local and other circumstances could hope to undertake with any prospect of success, and such as will be of most general use, and most conducive to promote the great end we all have in view.

It was impossible for us, by reason of our distance, to attend the Convention on such short notice as we had; but you will be informed before this time, that the three first named of us were, amongst others, deputed for that purpose; and they, in the capacity of Deputies for this county, as well as all of us in that of the Committee of Correspondence for the same, take this method to testify our thankful acceptance of every one of the resolves of the Convention, and that we consider ourselves as much bound by them, to every intent and purpose, as if we had been present when they were entered into.

George Woods,
Robert Galbraith,
David Espy,
James Piper,
George Funk,
Frederick Nawgel,
Samuel Davidson,
} Committee of Correspondence.

To JOSEPH REED, Esq; President of the Provincial Congress of Pennsylvania.

At a general meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the city and county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, held at the Court-House, on Tuesday the 14th of February, 1775.

PETER TALLMAN, Esq, *in the Chair.*

THE association entered into by the General American Congress, convened at Philadelphia on the 5th of September last, was read and approved.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the 11th article of the said association, a Committee of Observation for this city and county, be now appointed for the purposes in that article mentioned

And the following persons were accordingly chosen, viz. James Stirling, Colin Campbell, William Smith, Jonathan Hough, Esquires, John Coates, Thomas Fenimore, Thomas Reynolds, Esq; Joseph Budd, Jonathan Middleton, Joseph Borden, Esq; John Wood, William Newbold, Isaac Pearson, Esq; Randle Mitchell, William Lewis, Peter Tallman, Esq; William Potts, John Black, Joseph Read, Esq; Peter Shiras, Thomas Budd, jun. Charles Read, Esq; John Evans, Josiah Foster, Joseph Stokes, Esq; John Cox, Abraham Hewlings, Baldwin Wake, Esq; Samuel Newton, Jacob Perkins, John Leek, Eli Matthis, and William Pharo.

Resolved, That the said Committee shall be and continue for one year from this time, unless the measures of the next General Congress shall make an alteration necessary.

Signed by Order of the Meeting.

PETER TALLMAN, *Chairman.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 1, 1775.

"The day appointed by the Provincial Congress for a public thanksgiving, a number of persons, in this town, shewed their disapprobation thereto, by opening their shops as usual, for which they were treated in an uncivil manner, and those persons were said to be Quakers. I therefore think it my duty, as an honest, impartial, and most unbiassed member of this community, and one who wishes nothing more ardently than that a true, fair, and candid representation of facts might appear, to assure thee, and I can of my own certain knowledge assure thee, that it is a most malicious and injurious falsehood, and no doubt, propagated by the base enemies of our invaluable constitutional rights and privileges, for the most vile and malevolent purposes—for I do well know, that the Friends in this town, did not open their shops on said thanksgiving day; nor have I heard the least unfriendly or uncivil expression uttered by any of the inhabitants of this town against them, as a people, for many years; but, on the contrary, I do most certainly know, that they are always, and on all occasions, treated with full as much (and I think more) catholic tenderness, friendly and neighbourly kindness and affection, than persons of any other sect or denomination amongst us."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston, February 6.

"In my last I gave you some account of the state of politics here. The Tories in this town, and indeed every where, sensible what effects a continental union must produce, towards the subversion of their infernal system of oppression, tyranny and rapine, are mustering their whole force and straining every nerve to contravene the salutary measures the people are prosecuting for their deliverance. Incapable of reasoning us out of our sentiments, they are now aiming, by intimidating, to divert us from the execution of the only plan, that can rescue the colonies from the jaws of political perdition. They are perpetually holding up to view all the terrific consequences of treason and rebellion, wilfully mistaking, or stupidly imagining the inhabitants of this province deeply involved in both. Not considering that a state, the fundamentals of whose constitution are subverted, which is indisputably the case with the Massachusetts, is reduced to a state of nature, and, therefore, cannot be guilty of crimes, peculiar only to a regular constitutional form of government.—But they bellow to the winds—their scheme is seen through, and they detested. So generally are the principles of liberty disseminated, and so deeply fixed, that nothing but arms, that supreme lex of tyrants, will be able to suppress the generous ardor which now stimulates our countrymen to defend, at all hazards, the freedom handed down to them from their ancestors; nor will they be slaves without the most obstinate and bloody contest.

"Our Provincial Congress met last week, but nothing has as yet transpired: They consist of 178 members and act with great unanimity.

"The small pox is lurking about in different parts of the town and it is apprehended will spread. A pestilential fever prevails in the army, which is even more dreaded than the small pox. How distressful is the state of Boston! Surrounded and insulted by a numerous fleet and army—shut out from trade—and deprived of all the advantages of law process!"

We hear that the ANNIVERSARY ORATION before the *American Philosophical Society*, will be delivered by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. on Friday evening the 24th inst. at six o'clock, in the COLLEGE, the *Society's Hall* on former occasions of this kind, having been found too small for the accommodation of the audience.

WHEREAS sundry species of Gold Coin have heretofore passed in this province at rates under their value, in proportion to Half Johannesses, and we esteeming it of consequence that the different kinds should be put as nearly on a footing as possible, do agree to receive them at the following rates, *viz.*

	Dwt.	Gr.	Value.
English Guineas, weighing	5	6	£1 15 0
French Ditto, - - -	5	4	1 14 0
Moidores, - - -	6	18	2 5 0
French Mill'd Pistoles, -	4	4	1 7 0
Spanish Mill'd Ditto, -	4	6	1 8 0
Unmilled Ditto, - -	4	6	1 8 0
Four Pistoles, or Cobs,	17	0	5 12 0

Merediths & Clymer,	Jonathan Dawes,
Samuel Howell,	William Jackson,
John Ross,	John Mifflin,
David Franks,	William Davis,
Tho. Geo. & Jon. Mifflin,	Richard Bache,
Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co.	John & Clement Biddle,
John Wilcocks,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Blair M'Clenachan,	Samuel Howell, junior,
John Pringle,	Stephen & Jos. Shewell,
John Bringhurst,	Thomas Lawrence,
George Emlen, junior,	Samuel Mifflin,
Ezekiel Edwards,	Luke Morris,
Barclay & Mitchell,	Samuel Carson & Co.
George Davis,	Jonathan Brown,
Thomas Penrose,	Robert Ritchie,
George Bartram,	Richard Wells,
James Stewart,	Andrew Allen,
Joseph Whitall,	Thomas M'Kean,
Richard Vaux,	William Allen,
John Nixon	Benjamin Chew,
Mease & Caldwell,	Archibald M'Call,
George Mead & Co.	Mifflin & Irwin,
John Bayard,	Samuel Pleasants,
John Boyle,	Joseph Dean,
Willing, Morris & Co.	Charles Eddy,
John Morton,	John Brown,
John Mease,	Edward Milner,
Peter Long,	John & Peter Chevalier,
William Allison,	Samuel Rhoads.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following letter was written by a young Lady of this city, lately deceased, to her neice, a child of three years old.*

LAST night I promised my dear Betsy a letter, and I now set down to write it.—But what shall I write, or what can you understand. My affection for you is so great, that when I think of you the thought affords me the utmost pleasure, and leads me to anticipate the joys that your friends will have in seeing you repay, by your tender assiduities, the cares that you cost them in your infancy, and striving to excel in virtues and accomplishments, the most praise worthy of your sex. My wishes for you, and my hopes of you are of the most sanguine nature, for I already see in you, or fancy I do, a sensibility of heart greater than what in general is perceptible in children of your age. You are as yet insensible of flattery, and may it always have the same effect upon you that it has at this time; but may you have discernment to distinguish (what sounds so much alike) the language of a real friend and that of a flatterer. May you value one as heartily as you despise the other. May you be susceptible of friendship in the most extensive and expressive meaning of the word, and may you meet with those that are alike worthy of it. May you be a much greater wonder than a woman who keeps a secret, a woman handsome without knowing it, and upon that condition only do I wish you beauty. May you meet with admiration without envy, applause without censure, and praise without detraction. May you be exempted from the crosses and disappointments that your friends have met with, and may your father never be five years absent from you. I do not wish you riches without wishing you charity, and if you want the latter may you be without the former. But above all things may you serve the author of your being not through fear but gratitude. And that all these wishes may be accomplished in you is the sincere desire of her, who for the first time in her life subscribes herself

Your affectionate Aunt,

March 14, 1773. S. E.

* *The character of this lady was given in Number* 164 *of this paper, under the name of* AMELIA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Hetty, S. Davidson, Hispaniola.
Brig Jenny, J. Lockton, St. Eustatia.
Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Jamaica.
Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Lisbon.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Union, S. Williams, Salem, N. England.
Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, S. Davidson, Ditto.
Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua.
Sloop Peggy, D. Van Voorhies, St. Croix.
Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Bristol.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, St. Vincents.
Brig Peggy, G. Thompson, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Cork and Newry.
Ship Albion, J. Crippen, Liverpool.
Brig George, W. Hayman, Barbados.
Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Jamaica.
Brig Union, S. Williams, Salem, N. England.
Ship Catherine, J. Carr, Lisbon.
Brig Greyhound, C. Biddle, Grenadoes.

ISAAC BOSTON, *a large well set man, about* 43 *years old, with reddish coloured hair and eye-brows, wears a dark coloured cut wig, has a son with him about sixteen years of age, about five weeks ago took the following freight from Mr. John Corrie, of Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock, which was to have been delivered at Colchester, on Potowmack:* 3 *hhds of West-India rum,* 2 *tierces of spirits,* 1 *hhd. of saddlery,* 1 *bale of cordage,* 1 *do. rolls,* 2 *baskets of cheese,* 1 *cask of loaf sugar, some leading lines, a bundle of boxes with sundry dry goods,* 10 *iron potts,* 1 *hhd. of cyder,* 1 *box of sweet oranges, and* 200 *bushels of wheat. The vessel is a schooner that carries about* 600 *bushels, has no shrouds nor spring stay, her quarter deck is lined with tarpaulin, and she was lately sheathed, which is plain to be seen. The said* BOSTON *was dressed in a blue duffil over jacket, and striped Virginia cloth trowsers; he is fond of drink, and very impertinent when in liquor. There is a confirmation of his endeavouring to make off with the vessel and cargo, and it is thought he will push to Carolina, but may probably stop some time at Pocamoke, on the Eastern Shore, in Maryland, where he has two brothers and one sister living. Whoever apprehends the said* BOSTON, *and secures the cargo, shall have a Reward of* TWENTY POUNDS, *on application to Mr.* JAMES MILLS *at Urbanna, Mr.* JOHN CORRIE *at Hobb's Hole, Mr.* SAMUEL JONES *at Cedar Point, in Maryland, or to* JOHN MILLS.

February 15, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of WILLIAM WILLS, *and* JOHN FORT, *Junior, prisoners confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before* ROBERT SMITH *and* THOMAS RODMAN, *Esquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Burlington, at the house of Joseph Haight, on Saturday the* 15*th of March next, to shew cause why the said debtors should not be discharged, agreeably to an act of the legislature, entitled "An Act for the Relief, &c. of insolvent Debtors."*

TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JOINER,
At the corner of Petti's Alley, in Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia,

TEN thousand feet of Mahogany, in logs, plank and boards; twenty thousand feet of Walnut plank and boards; a very large quantity of seasoned bedstead stuff, and half-inch poplar and gum boards; four inch and two inch poplar, oak and ash plank; red cedar coffin boards; rule joint stuff, chair pannel boards, and inch maple boards; sacking bottoms; bedstead screws; also a large quantity of cheese, &c.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.

WHEREAS the partnership of BRYAN and PICKERING, Joiners, is dissolved, all persons indebted to said partnership are requested to make immediate payment to BRYAN and PICKERING, so that they may be enabled to discharge the debts against said partnership. PICKERING continues in the shop in Water-street.

N. B. THOMAS BRYAN hath removed from the shop in Water-street, and continues the Cabinet and Chair-making business on the east side of Front-street, the second door below Race-street.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of the district of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts to the sign of the Red Cow, in Southwark aforesaid, properly attested, on Saturday the eleventh of March next, that they may be adjusted by MARY THOMAS, Executrix.

THOMAS THOMAS,
ISAAC WARNER,
} Executors.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the London Coffee-house, on the 15th day of the Third month (called March) at six o'clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL brick messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, (late part of the estate of William Bettle, Tanner, deceased) about three miles distant from the city, situate on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and on another lane lately laid out 33 feet wide, containing 8 acres and 76 perches, strict measure, whereon is a young orchard, a well of choice water by the door, and sundry other improvements. The above described premises are very suitable for a Gentleman's country-seat. Any person inclining to purchase the same may have credit for the greatest part of the purchase money, giving satisfactory security and paying interest.—For further particulars apply to

SARAH BETTLE, Executrix.
SAMUEL BETTLE,
JOSEPH HOWELL,
} Executors.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,
Or exchanged for a House and Lot in this city,

A PLANTATION containing one hundred and sixty odd acres of land, part cleared and fit for plowing, and part hath good oak wood on it, a small dwelling-house, some fruit trees, good water, and the inhabitants may be supplied with fish all the year: It is situated about twenty miles from this city, and there is a good road to it. The title is indisputable. Any person may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, at the corner of Second and Lombard-streets, near the New-Market. SARAH BROUGHTON.

N. B. If it suits the purchaser the money may lay in his hands, on giving security and paying interest.

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, would be glad to take in a child to nurse, about four miles from this city: She can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Newport, February 10, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Newport, Newcastle county, on Delaware, an Irish servant man named JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, a sower looking fellow, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he has a round fat face, small eyes, and sandy coloured frizly hair; had on when he went away a brown coat and jacket, a pair of cotton velvet breeches with buckles at the knee, and a pair of brown cloth breeches with a button on the knee-band; he has with him 4 white shirts, 3 check ditto, and a woman's shift, marked I. L. he also has a wool hat, bound with tape, is much given to strong liquor and swearing; his left leg has lately been sore and cured. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES LATTIMER.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

As the inserting the under-written extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Norfolk, cannot fail of being acceptable to the greatest part of your readers, as containing some things which have not yet been touched upon, I therefore hope you will give it a place in your paper.

Your friend and humble servant,

T. B.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1775.

SIR,

"I MAKE no doubt but you as well as me have seen the King's Speech to the present Parliament, and inasmuch as we have nothing to expect from its contents but hard blows, it is evident the English Colonies of America have no alternative left now, to right themselves in a constitutional manner, but by being true to the resolves of the Continental Congress, respecting non-importation; and I am confident we can easily make shift, with the remains of the stores and shops, for some years, only with this difference in the end, that if people cannot get what they would chuse as formerly, they must put up with what they can get; and if it continues a series of years, we can gradually supply the place of the principal articles by our own manufactures, especially by establishing a fund to allow a bounty or premium, less or more, to the makers of the different articles, as they shall exceed in quality and quantity, as it has been wisely hinted in some late papers, and has been the practice for many years past in Ireland, to discourage such burthensome foreign imports, which used to exhaust them of their currency: this will be a mortal blow to Great-Britain, and make them at length grievously repent of the present proceedings with respect to us.

"I am glad to hear that the different township and city Committees, are to go about with promissary subscriptions, to every family in their respective districts, and endeavour to prevail upon them, and such as are of age in each family, to subscribe, promising never to use any more India Tea of any sort, whether the dispute be accommodated or not: I am glad for divers reasons—In the first place, That it is what the India Company justly deserve, from their repeated and obstinate attempts to cram it as it were down our throats—In the second place, That it will be a saving of at least one hundred thousand pounds sterling to the Colonies, and soon occasion silver and gold to become plentiful among us, which is now at times so grievously scarce (particularly the former) being often so entirely drained away, to pay for Tea and innumerable other articles, that we have but very little left—In the third place, That most authors (at least those I have read) agree that they are herbs of pernicious consequence, bringing paralytic tremors on people in years, and nervous fevers on the young, which we know of late years have greatly prevailed among the youth; and the entire disuse of it will only introduce us to such breakfasts in its stead, as were universally used throughout English America about twenty or thirty years since, of which I could enumerate at least ten sorts, every one much more wholesome than India Tea, and neither of which ever had the name of producing such nervous complaints—and in the afternoons Coffee and Chocolate might be used.

"If the non-importation continues so long as to entirely exhaust us of European cloathing, I can see no ill consequence attending, but that we shall be reduced nearer to the simple state of our aborigines, that is, to make use of garments of a more coarse and simple kind, of our own fabrication, by which means silver and gold will perhaps, in the end, become much more plentiful than in Great-Britain; and in a Continent where the constituent parts of cloathing (such as wool, flax, hemp, cotton, &c.) may be had so plentifully as in this, there will be no danger of suffering by the inclemency of the weather; and our parsons tell us, that such a state will be the most consistent with primitive Christianity, as partaking of a much greater degree of self-denial.

"I believe, with you, that if we were to submit to such abasement as to be liable to be taxed according to the discretion of the Parliament of Great-Britain, which would be without end or limitation, we should be in as abject a state as those Shawanese are which you have lately reduced, and appear, in every respect, only as a conquered people, and our Assemblies hereafter addressed only as such; the present oppositions, therefore, have been highly expedient and well timed, otherwise they might gradually attempt (if possible) to make us pay the greatest part of their national debt, besides having forces put upon us.

"Certainly the Ministry at home must be ignorant of the condition of the Colonies, with respect to the current specie among them; for we well know all the silver and gold is transported over to them sooner or later, in payment for Dry Goods: and if, by the lowness of exchange, there is sometimes some of it retained a while, yet the rise of exchange, which often happens, presently sweeps it all away, except a trifling quantity made into plate by the more wealthy: Now if they get it all for Dry Goods sooner or later, of consequence there remains nothing to pay taxes, and it is well known that in payment of duties and taxes they will take nothing but silver and gold. Now I would bet, that there would not be found a Parliament and Ministry, composed of the most illiterate old women, but would unanimously agree that it is much more eligible to get our money by manufactures than by imposts, inasmuch as by the first, such infinite numbers of poor people are employed in the fabrication thereof; and if they get it all for goods how can they also expect it by taxes? surely the more the one increases the other must diminish, unless they expect us to make brick without straw or stubble.

"And as you justly observe, the King's quit-rents alone will amount to such an enormous sum, when the immense extent of lands whereof English America now consists are let out, that that alone will sufficiently drain the Colonies of their silver and gold, so that there will be no great quantity left to pay for English goods, much less duties and taxes besides, especially as we are under the thraldom of being obliged to take all those innumerable articles from Great-Britain alone.

"I agree with you, that if the non importation continues, so as to raise numerous articles in their price, which cannot yet be had here, that it will tempt the other nations of Europe to supply us by swift running small craft, made on purpose, with flat bottoms, to run up the innumerable creeks and inlets that abound along our very extensive coasts, where there are neither Officers of the Customs nor Guarda-costas, and thus the Colonies will continue to be supplied with many indispensible articles, at the same time very few knowing by what channel. If this becomes the case, as it looks at present very probable, how must the numerous forces be maintained, which will be necessary to keep the Colonies in subjection, from one end of the Continent to the other: surely their pay, cloathing and diet must amount to at least one million sterling, including the pay of all the Custom-house Officers, and crews of men of war guarding the chief rivers: and inasmuch as very little will be got from the Colonies to contribute towards this sum, if reduced to the condition aforesaid, at present but too much dreaded, of consequence it must be wholly sent over from Great-Britain, and I imagine they have debts enough at present to satisfy, without any such grievous additions, therefore so frightful a prospect of things must disarm the very hands of corruption itself, and induce them to resist all ministerial bribery, unless they are determined, like Sampson, to crush themselves to atoms if accompanied with the destruction of their enemies.

"I shall conclude with two observations—The first is, That I wish there had been some public offer made before now, by the inhabitants of the Massachusetts-Bay, jointly to pay for the first cost of the Tea, exclusive of any duty: By several hints that have been published by General Gage, he seemed to insinuate that this would be a good step towards a reconciliation: But with all my enquiry I cannot find that any such motion has been made, at least not in a Provincial manner, or as the joint act of the city, altho' I think, at first, such an offer was made both at home and in Boston by some individuals, either on account of their trade being so much affected, or compassion for the suffering Colony. But it looks as if these were not the set of people which they want the payment to come from, but in a Provincial capacity; the transactors of the thing would then seem to be included among the paymasters; and if such a compliance as this would tend to cement such a grievous division as now subsists between us and the Mother Country, I think it a thousand pities it had not been offered before now, for in so doing, our united brethren of Massachusetts-Bay would but seem to act the more consistent with themselves, for you know they justly reflected upon the seizure of the gun-powder, on account of it's being private property, and surely such was the case with the Tea, not belonging to the King but a Company at home, who doubtless would have sent it quite clear of duty if they could.—The other is, I hope the next Continental Congress will moderate their resolves with respect to exportations, which is said and believed here to be what they intend, or else it will greatly distress innumerable multitudes along the Continent and Islands at least. Britain should consider that two millions lost by the cessation of trade, and one million, as above observed, for the maintenance of the forces to keep the Colonies in subjection, would in effect add three millions per ann. to the already enormous weight of their national debt, which additional sum cannot be supplied but by a numerous chain of fresh taxes.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

I. P."

Chester, January 20, 1775.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of Orphans Court, will be sold by Public Vendue, on the 24th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the valuable MERCHANT MILLS and SAW MILL of the late JOHN COX, deceased, with a half-breast water wheel 11 feet head and fall, two pair of stones, one whereof is burrs, 4 feet and an inch diameter, of the very best quality, double geared; the other is good country stones, 4 feet diameter, single geared, with three boulting chests and cloths which go by water, two whereof are new, one used and answers exceeding well for grists and country work, the others for boulting superfine, and are proved to be of the best quality; the chest for superfine will easily contain 25 barrels of flour; and an excellent meal loft large enough to cool 600 bushels of meal, with a Dutch fan and screen that turns by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the best advantage, having been lately repaired, and a good conveniency for another water wheel and pair of stones: The saw-mill lately rebuilt, and near the mills, having water out of the same race, going with a flutter wheel and strikes at least 100 strokes per minute, and in a plentiful place for timber; there is two-thirds of the year water plenty for three mills, and in the driest seasons enough for two; situate within four miles of the borough of Chester, and one and a half of a landing on Chester Creek. Also a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with three rooms on a floor and fire places in each: Likewise a good stone kitchen, two stories high, and a well of water at the door; also a barn, stables and good coopers shop, near the mills, with about 53 acres of good and, whereon is a good bearing orchard, and 10 acres of meadow, all in very good order, being pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country.

Also will be sold the same day and place, a stone messuage or tenement, wharf, and lot of ground, situate in the borough of Chester, bounded by ground of Joseph Ashbridge, and by Front-street and Chester Creek; has been lately occupied as a store, and will contain 600 barrels of flour below, and 4000 bushels of wheat above stairs; was built for, and is a convenient dwelling-house: The wharf is sound and good, 33 feet in breadth. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to MARY COX, living at said mills.

MARY COX, Administratrix.
JOHN LEWIS, Administrator.

N. B. To be sold at the same time and place, a good pair of Timber Wheels and Screw.

Newcastle, December 9, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the 5th instant, a negro man named PORTROYAL, forty-one years of age, about five feet seven inches high, a comely well-looking man, of a good countenance and pretty black, one of his wrists a little crooked, but he does not complain of it in any work: He is well behaved, not given to liquor, appears religious, and can read and write; had on a good beaver hat with silk lining, a blue woollen cap, but had with him two white ones which he mostly wore; took with him also a surtout coat of a cinnamon colour, a light coloured cloth jacket, a swanskin ditto stained with tar, a good white shirt, buckskin breeches, new pale blue ribbed stockings, plated buckles in his shoes, and money in his pocket: He was seen last Saturday in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT FURNISS.

TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP BENEZET,
At his Store the corner of Market and Third-streets,

BEST English gun-flints by the thousand, bar lead, needles, sealing wax, mace, saffron, Turlington's balsam by the dozen, black silk cravats and silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, black gauze handkerchiefs, ribbonds, blue long cloths, red painted looking-glasses, Chapmans books, ferrits, and a large assortment of India callicoes.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1775.

FOR BRISTOL,
THE SHIP
UNITY.

HAVING three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JAMES STUART and SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-street, or on board the ship at Hamilton's wharf.

February 9, 1775.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and may be entered on in the Spring,

A TANYARD compleat, with a dwelling-house, garden, &c. and some meadow: Also two Farms, with a considerable quantity of very fine meadow to each. For terms apply to the subscriber, who proposes to be on the premises, at the head of Chester, Kent county, Maryland, from the 15th of this month until the 20th of March next. THOMAS GILPIN.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, living in Little Britain township, Lancaster county,

A VALUABLE Plantation, or tract of patent land, containing two hundred and two acres, with the usual allowance: About one half of said land is cleared, the remainder good thriving timber; there is about fifteen acres of meadow made and mostly well watered, and as much more may be made; also a good log dwelling-house and barn, a good stone spring-house over a good spring, and a young bearing orchard; the whole in pretty good repair, well watered and pleasantly situated. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS PLUMMER.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, in Caroline county, (formerly Dorchester) in the province of Maryland, containing 516 acres, lying between the north-east and north-west fork of Nanticocke River, about five miles from navigable water, and twenty-two miles from Musmelion Landing, on Delaware: About 130 acres of the said tract are cleared, with good improvements thereon, 50 acres may be made into meadow, the remainder well timbered; it lays high, and is excellent for wheat. Time will be given for payment if required, upon good security.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ENNALLS, Junior, in Dorchester county.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Jan. 29, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a run-away servant, JAMES BARTLEY, an Irishman, about five feet five inches high, pitted with the small pox: He acknowledges himself to be the person advertised by Robert Lee, of Middletown township, near Carlisle. His master is hereby requested to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT thirty tons of choice upland HAY, all of which is first crop, apply to WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N.B. All those that are indebted to said STANDLEY for earthen ware, longer than the usual credid, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to prevent any further trouble.

IRISH LINENS.

A VERY neat assortment of 3-4, 7-8, yard, ell, and 9-8 wide brown and white Irish linens, sheetings, tickens, &c. from 42d. to 5s. 6d. Irish, per yard, lately received from the bleachers in Ireland, now opened and will be sold at a reasonable rate, for CASH ONLY, by

MARY EDDY AND SON,
In Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the first quality, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels,
BARBADOS SPIRIT, fit for immediate use, by the quarter cask or hogshead,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE, in casks or bottles,
And a parcel of RHUBARB,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE AND Co.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE brick House, situate on the corner of Bridge-street and Front-street, in Baltimore town, near the upper bridge, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms and a passage on the first floor, two convenient lodging and one large assembly room on the second, and four on the third, with a brick passage, kitchen and smoke-house, a large stable, yard, and garden; the whole in good repair; suitable for an Innholder, or any other public business. Any person inclining to rent, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber. JOHN GRIFFITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A FINE large bay COACH HORSE, has a star and snip, is between fifteen and sixteen hands high, trots exceeding well, and is sold for no other reason than that he has too much spirit for the use that is made of him: The price is 50l. Enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the George tavern, the corner of Arch and Second-streets.

TO BE BOUND OUT,

For a Term of Years,

A STRONG hearty Negro Girl, about thirteen years of age, has had the small-pox and measles, and can be recommended for honesty. A place in the country would be most approved of. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

At the stables of the subscriber, in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, that famous HORSE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

HE is equal, if not superior in beauty, to any horse imported to America; full blood, bred by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, got by that famous horse Partner, and when in the possession of Col. Taylor, beat the most capital horses in the south governments of Carolina. He is a dark chesnut, fifteen hands high, eight years old, with a blaze in his face. He covered last season upwards of sixty mares, in great character. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM CARSON.

N.B. If not sold before the first of March next, he will be let to mares the ensuing season, at the above mentioned place.

Wilmington, Jan. 26, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, out of a stable in the possession of the subscriber, living in Wilmington, a small BAY HORSE, with a few white hairs on his forehead, no brand that is known, not trimmed, or very little, has middling square hips, and a spavin lump on the inside of one of his hind legs, which causes him to limp, especially when he gallops, or after riding, which it is thought will prevent the thief from taking him far off; he trots, and paces a little, and is shod all round. Any person who will take up the thief and horse, so that the former may be brought to punishment, shall have the above Reward, or for the horse alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JOSEPH HEDGE.

A HOUSE, LOT and TANYARD, in WILMINGTON, TO BE SOLD.

A NEAT brick dwelling-house, kitchen, spring-house, a good garden, and meadow, pleasantly situated on a lot bounded 160 feet on Front-street, the same on Second-street, and 260 feet on West-street. The Tanyard is furnished with a spring of water that commands, or is higher by several feet than needful to convey water to any part required, and more than sufficient for that use. The mill-house, curriers shop and beam-house well built of stone; a neat slaughter-house adjoining, also of stone, furnished with water from the spring aforesaid, almost all new and in good repair, with sundry other buildings and improvements. On the whole it may be justly said to merit the attention of those concerned in that branch of business, as it is near the two market-houses in a thriving town, and bids fair for being an advantageous stand. About 500l. of the purchase money will be expected; the remainder may lay in the purchaser's hands. For further particulars enquire of

ZECHARIAH FERRISS.

N.B. The Stock in the yard may also be had at a reasonable rate, and whoever purchaseth may have possession in the Fifth month next.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the fifteenth day of March next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

ALL that messuage or tenement, public inn or tavern, where Thomas Babb now dwells, known by the name of GRUBB's TAVERN, situate in Brandywine hundred in the county of Newcastle, on the great road leading from Philadelphia thro' Chester to Wilmington, together with the plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 145 acres, of which 30 acres is choice woodland, 18 acres of meadow ground, of which 3 acres is banked improved marsh, the rest arable land. Its front on Delaware river renders it very convenient and easy to mud and improve the whole at pleasure. The beautiful and extensive prospect of the said premises, with its situation about midway between Chester and Wilmington, renders it extremely convenient either for a Gentleman's seat or for a tavern, or any public business, and is so well known that it is unnecessary to say more about it. Attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the conditions made known by

ADAM GRUBB.

N.B. The premises may be entered upon the 25th of March next.

Limestone Run, Jan. 17, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the west branch of Susquehanna river, about twelve miles above Shamokin Fort, in the province of Pennsylvania, on the 3d inst. an indented Irish servant boy, named THOMAS COULTER, 17 or 18 years of age, smooth faced, fair hair, and fresh colored, his right hand and wrist remarkably larger than the left: Had on and stole with him a lead colored coat, made surtout coat fashion, but the tail of it lately cut off short, two shirts, one of them striped and the other tow linen, two pair of buckskin breeches, half worn, one pair of blue and red stockings, all home made; an old wool hat, half worn shoes, with large square brass buckles, a pair of green Indian leggings, patched with red cloth. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals in this province, shall have FIVE DOLLARS, and if taken up out of this province, or brought home, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN NELSON.

N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of an English servant GIRL, who has about three years and three months to serve, can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety, and sold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

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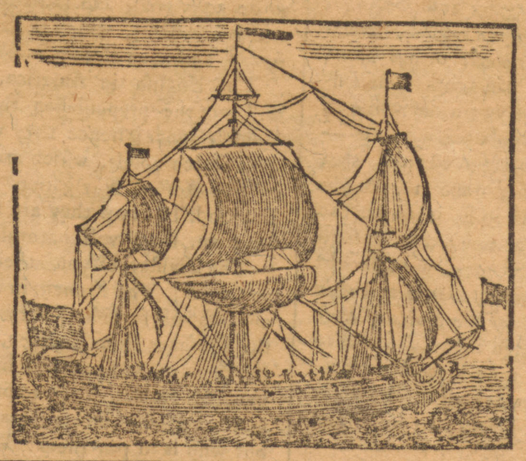


OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1775.

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY in COUNCIL.

The Humble PETITION and MEMORIAL of the ASSEMBLY of JAMAICA; (Voted in ASSEMBLY on the 28th of *December*, 1774.)

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, having taken into our consideration the present critical state of the Colonies, humbly approach the throne, to assure your Majesty of our most dutiful regard to your royal person and family, and our attachment to, and reliance on, our fellow subjects in Great Britain, founded on the most solid and durable basis the continued enjoyment of our personal rights, and the security of our properties.

That weak and feeble as this colony is from its very small number of white inhabitants, and its peculiar situation from the incumbrance of more than two hundred thousand slaves, it cannot be supposed that we now intend, or ever could have intended resistance to Great-Britain.

That this colony has never, by riots, or other violent measures opposed, or permitted an act of resistance against any law imposed on us by Great-Britain, though always truly sensible of our just rights, and of the pernicious consequences, both to the parent and infant state, with which some of them must be attended; always relying with the most implicit confidence, on the justice and paternal tenderness of your Majesty, even to the most feeble and distant of your subjects, and depending that when your Majesty, and your Parliament should have maturely considered and deliberated on the claims of Great-Britain and her Colonies, every cause of dissatisfaction would be removed.

That justly alarmed with the approaching horrors of an unnatural contest between Great-Britain and her colonies, in which the most dreadful calamities to this island, and the inevitable destruction of the small sugar colonies are involved; and excited by their apprehension, as well as by our affection to our fellow subjects, both in Great-Britain and the Colonies, we implore your Majesty's favourable reception of this our humble petition and memorial, as well on behalf of ourselves and our constituents, the good people of this island, as on behalf of all other your Majesty's subjects, the colonists of America; but especially those who labour at present under the heavy weight of your Majesty's displeasure, for whom we entreat to be admitted as humble suitors; that we may not, at so important a crisis, be wanting to contribute our sincere and well meant, however small endeavours, to heal those disorders, which may otherwise terminate in the destruction of the empire.

That as we conceive it necessary for this purpose to enter into the different claims of Great-Britain and her Colonies, we beg leave to place it in the royal mind as the first established principle of the constitution, that the people of England have a right to partake, and do partake of the legislation of their country, and that no laws can affect them, but such as receive their assent, given by themselves, or their representatives; and it follows therefore that no one part of your Majesty's English subjects, either can, or ever could legislate for any other part.

That the settlers of the first colonies, but especially those of the elder colonies of North-America, as well as the conquerors of this island, were a part of the English people in every respect equal to them, and possessed of every right and privilege at the time of their emigration, which the people of England, were possessed of, and irrefragibly, to that great right of consenting to the laws which should bind them in all cases whatsoever; and who emigrating at first in small numbers, when they might have been oppressed; such rights and privileges were constantly guarantied by the Crown, to the emigrants and conquerors, to be held and enjoyed by them in the places to which they emigrated; and were confirmed by many repeated solemn engagements, made public by proclamation, under the faith of which, they did actually emigrate and conquer: That therefore, the people of England, had no rights, power, or privilege, to give to the emigrants; as these were, at the time, of their emigration, possessed of all such rights, equally with themselves.

That the Peers of England were possessed of very eminent, and distinguished privileges in their own right, as a branch of legislation, a Court of Justice in the dernier resort, for all appeals from the people, and in the first instance, for all causes instituted by the Representatives of the people; but that it does not appear that they ever considered themselves as acting in such capacities for the colonies, the Peers having never to this day, heard or determined the causes of the colonists in appeal, in which it ever was, and is their duty to serve the subjects within the realm.

That from what has been said, it appears that the emigrants could receive nothing from either the Peers or the people; the former being unable to communicate their priviledges, and the latter on no more than an equal footing with themselves; but that with the King it was far otherwise; the royal prerogative as now annexed to, and belonging to the Crown, being totally independent of the people, who cannot invade, add to, or diminish it, nor restrain or invalidate those legal grants which the prerogative hath a just right to give, and hath very liberally given for the encouragement of colonization; to some Colonies, it granted almost all the royal powers of government, which they hold and enjoy at this day; but to none of them did it grant less, than to the first conquerors of this island, in whose favour it is declared by a royal proclamation, "That they shall have the same priviledges to all intents and purposes, as the free born subjects of England."

That to use the name, or authority of the people of the parent state, to take away, or render ineffectual the legal grants of the Crown to the Colonists, is delusive, and destroys that confidence, which the people have ever had and ought to have, of the most solemn royal grants in their favour, and renders unstable and insecure, those very rights and privileges which prompted their emigration.

That our Colonies and your Petitioners having the most implicit confidence in the royal faith pledged to them in the most solemn manner by your predecessors, rested satisfied with their different portions of the royal grants, and having been bred from their infancy, to venerate the name of Parliament, a word still dear to the heart of every Briton, and considered as the paladium of liberty, and the great source from whence their own is derived, received the several acts of Parliament of England, and Great-Britain, for the regulation of the trade of the Colonies, as the salutary precautions of a prudent father, for the prosperity of a wide extended family; and that in this light we received them, without a thought of questioning the right, the whole tenor of our conduct will demonstrate, for above one hundred years.

That though we received these regulations of trade from our fellow subjects of England and Great-Britain, so advantageous to us as Colonists, as Englishmen and Britons, we did not thereby confer on them a power of legislating for us, far less that of destroying us and our children, by divesting us of all rights and property.

That with reluctance we have been drawn from the prosecution of our internal affairs, to behold with amazement, a plan almost carried into execution, for enslaving the Colonies, founded, as we conceive, on a claim of Parliament to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever.

Your humble Petitioners have for several years with deep and silent sorrow, lamented this unrestrained exercise of legislative power; still hoping from the interposition of their Sovereign, to avert that last and greatest of calamities, that of being reduced to an abject state of slavery, by having an arbitrary government established in the Colonies, for the very attempting of which, a Minister of your Predecessor was impeached by a House of Commons.

With like sorrow do we find the Popish religion established by law, which by treaty was only to be tolerated.

That the most essential rights of the Colonies have been invaded, and their property given and granted to your Majesty, by men not entitled to such a power.

That the murder of the Colonists hath been encouraged by another act, disallowing and annulling their trials by juries of the vicinage; and that fleets and armies have been sent to enforce those dreadful laws.

We therefore in this desperate extremity, most humbly beg leave, to approach the Throne, to declare to your Majesty, that our fellow subjects in Great-Britain, and consequently their Representatives, the House of Commons, have not a right as we trust we have shewn, to legislate for the Colonies; and that your petitioners and the Colonists are not, nor ought to be bound by any other laws, than such as they have themselves assented to, and are not disallowed by your Majesty.

Your Petitioners do therefore make this claim and demand from their Sovereign, as guarantee of their just rights, on the faith and confidence of which, they have settled, and continue to reside in these distant parts of the empire, that no laws shall be made and attempted to be forced upon them, injurious to their rights as Colonists, Englishmen, or Britons.

That your Petitioners fully sensible of the great advantages that have arisen from the regulations of trade in general, prior to the year 1760, as well to Great-Britain and her colonies, as to your Petitioners in particular, and being anxiously desirous of encreasing the good effects of these laws, as well as to remove an obstacle which is new in our government, and could not have existed on the principles of our constitution, as it hath arisen from colonization, we do declare for ourselves and the good people of this island, that we freely consent to the operation of such acts of the British Parliament, as are limited to the regulation of our external commerce only, and the sole object of which, is the mutual advantage of Great Britain and her Colonies.

We, your Petitioners, do therefore beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased, as the common parent of your subjects, to become a mediator between your European and American subjects and to consider the latter, however far removed from your royal presence, as equally entitled to your protection, and the benefits of the English constitution, the deprivation of which, must dissolve that dependance on the parent state, which it is our glory to acknowledge, whilst enjoying those rights under her protection; but should this bond of union be ever destroyed, and the Colonists reduced to consider themselves as tributaries to Britain, they must cease to venerate her as an affectionate parent.

We beseech your Majesty to believe, that this is our earnest prayer to Almighty providence, to preserve your Majesty in all happiness, prosperity and honour, and that there never may be wanting one of your illustrious line, to transmit the blessings of our excellent constitution, to the latest posterity, and to reign in the hearts of a loyal, grateful and affectionate people.

The following calculation taken from a list of the Poll Tax, for the year 1767, may give the reader an idea of the importance of the island of Jamaica, to the kingdom of Great-Britain.

68,160	Hogsheads	Sugar.
7,029	Teirces and barrels	Sugar.
12,149	Puncheons of Rum.	
10,545	Pimento,	Packages.
1,947	Cotton,	Packages.
5,031	Bags and Casks of Ginger.	
15,328	Planks of Mahogany.	
3,212	Tons of Fustic and Logwood.	
190,914	Negroes.	
137,773	Cattle.	
369	Cattle	Mills.
235	Water	Mills.
44	Wind	Mills.
647	Sugar Plantations.	

SAVANNAH, (in *Georgia*) *Jan.* 18.

This day the General Assembly of this province met here, when his Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, Governor in chief, &c. was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses, viz.

"*Honourable Gentlemen,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons House of Assembly,*

"THIS being the first opportunity that has offered in General Assembly, I must not omit acquainting you, that in consequence of the petition of both Houses, his Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that if this province should be engaged in an actual Indian war, we should have every proper succour and protection; and I was ordered to apply to the Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in America for that purpose, who had received directions thereupon.

"The alarming situation of American affairs at this juncture, makes it highly necessary for me to say something to you on the subject, and it is with the utmost concern that I see by every account all the colonies to the northward of us as far as Nova-Scotia in a general ferment, and some of them in such a state as makes me shudder when I think of the consequence which it is most probable will soon befal them. The unhappy disputes with the mother country are now become of the most serious nature, and I am much afraid the very extraordinary and violent measures adopted and pursued, will not only prevent a reconciliation, but may involve all America in the most dreadful calamities.

"Gentlemen, I think myself very happy in having it in my power to say that this province is hitherto clear, and I much hope by your prudent conduct will remain so. Be not led away by the voices and opinions of men of overheated ideas; consider coolly and sensibly of the terrible consequences which may attend adopting resolutions and measures expressly contrary to law and hostile to the mother country, especially at so late a season, when we may almost daily expect to hear the determination of Great Britain on the matters in dispute, and therefore I conceive can answer no purpose but that of throwing the province into confusion, and I tremble at the apprehension of what may be the resolution and declaration of the new Parliament relative to the conduct of the people in some parts of America.

"You may be advocates for liberty, so am I, but in a constitutional and legal way; you, Gentlemen, are legislators, and let me intreat you to take care how you give a sanction to trample on law and government, and be assured it is an indisputable truth, that where there is no law, there can be no liberty: It is the due course of law and support of government which only can insure to you the enjoyment of your lives, your liberty and your estates, and do not catch at the shadow and lose the substance: I exhort you not to suffer yourselves to be drawn in to involve this province in the distresses of those who may have offended; we are in a very different situation, and on a very different footing from the other colonies; do not consider me as speaking to you merely as the King's Governor of this province; as such, Gentlemen, it is certainly my duty to support his Majesty's just right and authority, and to preserve peace and good order within my government, and to contribute as much as possible towards the prosperity and happiness of the province and people; believe me when I tell you, I am at this time actuated by further motives than show only of discharging my duty as the King's Governor; I have lived amongst and presided over you upwards of fourteen years, and have other feelings, I have a real and affectionate regard for the people, and it grieves me to think that a province which I have been so long in, and which I have seen nurtured by the Crown at a vast expence to the mother country, and grow up from mere infancy, from next to nothing, to a considerable degree of maturity and opulence, should by the imprudence and rashness of some inconsiderate people, be plunged into a state of distress and ruin: We have been most happy in, I hope, avoiding Scylla, and let me in the strongest terms conjure you to steer clear of Charybdis.

"It is a most melancholy and disagreeable subject, and therefore I shall avoid making any observations on the resolutions adopted by the other colonies, but hope that through your prudence and regard for the welfare and happiness of this province, of yourselves, and your posterity, none will be entered into here; the strongest reasons operate against it, and as they must occur to every considerate person, I shall not mention any.

"*Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

"The very dangerous and critical situation of our affairs with the Creek Indians last spring, prevented your going on the necessary business of the province at that time; I therefore hope and depend that, agreeable to your address to me of the 12th of March, 1774, you will now take the several matters formerly recommended to you into consideration, and proceed thereupon with that serious attention they require, and to which I shall only add, that in order to preserve and continue to us peace and quietness with the Indians, it seems absolutely necessary that a law should be framed to regulate some matters relative to the Indian trade and transactions in the Indian country, to prevent encroachments and trespasses on the lands and hunting grounds of the Indians, and other irregularities and abuses being committed by hunters and other disorderly people both within and without the settlements; and therefore most earnestly recommend a revisal of a bill relative to Indian affairs, which was before the House Assembly in the year 1769, in which I am persuaded you will find some clauses that may be most useful and salutary to the province.

"I have ordered the Treasurer to lay all the public accounts before you, and will very soon send you an estimate of the usual and necessary supplies since the last tax.

JAMES WRIGHT."

In the Upper House of Assembly, January 18, 1775.

A MESSAGE to the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,*

"THIS House having taken into serious consideration those matters mentioned by his Excellency in his Speech to both Houses, respecting the present alarming state of the unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and the colonies, and conceiving the subject to be of the highest importance to the welfare and safety of both, is therefore desirous of having a free conference with your House thereon, in hopes of being able to fix on such a plan of conduct as may reasonably be expected will prove conducive to the obtaining the great point which every true friend to America hath or ought to have only in view, to wit, that of securing to its inhabitants, on a clear, solid and permanent footing, all the rights and privileges to which, as British subjects, they are entitled, on the principles of the constitution.

"For, however warmly this House may and doth condemn the violent and ill judged measures pursued by some of the other provinces, which they conceive have an evident tendency to widen the breach between Great-Britain and the colonies, and may involve all America in a scene of the utmost distress and misery; yet it is the sincere wish of this House, as far as in their power, to see every obstacle removed which may interrupt a cordial and lasting union with the mother country, or obstruct or prevent his Majesty's American subjects from enjoying all the constitutional rights of British subjects, and will therefore cheerfully join in pursuing such measures as will at once restify loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, a firm attachment to the British constitution, and a warm and proper regard to the rights and liberties of America."

(*For a continuation see the Fourth Page.*)

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

The following Letter is so well adapted to our present situation that I cannot but earnestly recommend it to all your Readers, and am well persuaded its republication at this time must have a very good effect, and therefore prove acceptable to your Customers.

A. B.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

My Dear Countrymen,

SOME states have lost their liberty by *particular accidents*: But this calamity is generally owing to the *decay of virtue*. A *people* is travelling fast to destruction, when *individuals* consider *their* interests as distinct from *those of the public*. Such notions are fatal to their country, and to themselves. Yet how many are there, so *weak* and *sordid* as to *think* they perform *all the offices of life*, if they earnestly endeavour to encrease their own *wealth, power*, and *credit*, without the least regard for the society, under the protection of which they live; who, if they can make an *immediate profit to themselves*, by lending their assistance to those, whose projects plainly tend to the injury of their country, rejoice in their *dexterity*, and believe themselves entitled to the character of *able politicians*. Miserable men! Of whom it is hard to say, whether they ought to be most the objects of *pity*, or *contempt*: But whose opinions are certainly as *detestable* as their practices are *destructive*.

Tho' I always reflect, with a high pleasure, on the integrity and understanding of my countrymen, which, joined with a pure and humble devotion to the great and gracious author of every blessing they enjoy, will, I hope, ensure to them, and their posterity, all temporal and eternal happiness; yet when I consider, that in every age and country there have been bad men, my heart, at this threatening period, is so full of apprehension, as not to permit me to believe, but that there may be some on this continent, *against whom you ought to be upon your guard*--Men, who either hold, or expect to hold certain advantages, by setting examples of servility to their countrymen. Men, who trained to the employment, or self taught by a natural versality of genius, serve as decoys for drawing the innocent and unwary into snares. It is not to be doubted but that such men will diligently bestir themselves on this and every like occasion, to spread the infection of their meanness as far as they can. On the plans *they* have adopted, this is *their* course. *This* is the method to recommend themselves to their *patrons*.

From *them* we shall learn, how *pleasant* and *profitable* a thing it is to be for our SUBMISSIVE behaviour *well spoken of* at *St. James's* or *St. Stephen's*; at *Guildhall*, or the *Royal Exchange*. Specious fallacies will be drest up with all the arts of delusion, to persuade one colony *to distinguish herself from another*, by unbecoming condescensions, *which will serve the ambitious purposes of great men* at home, and therefore will be thought by them *to entitle their assistance in obtaining them* to considerable rewards.

Our fears will be excited. Our hopes will be awakened. It will be insinuated to us, with a plausible affectation of *wisdom* and *concern*, how *prudent* it is to please the *powerful*—how *dangerous* to provoke them—and then comes in the perpetual incantation that freezes up every generous purpose of the soul in cold, inactive expectation—"that if there is any request to be made, compliance will obtain a favourable attention."

Our *vigilance* and our *union* are *success* and *safety*. Our *negligence* and our *division* are *distress* and *death*. They are *worse*—They are *shame* and *slavery*. Let us equally shun the benumbing stillness of *overweening sloth*, and the feverish activity of that *ill-informed zeal*, which busies itself in maintaining *little, mean* and *narrow* opinions. Let us, with a truly wise *generosity* and *charity*, banish and discourage all *illiberal distinctions*, which may arise from differences in *situation*, forms of *government*, or modes of *religion*. Let us consider ourselves as MEN—FREEMEN—CHRISTIAN FREEMEN—*separated from the rest of the world*, and *firmly bound together* by the *same rights, interests* and *dangers*. Let *these* keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the GREAT OBJECTS, which we must CONTINUALLY REGARD, in order to *preserve those rights*, to *promote those interests*, and to *avert those dangers*.

Let these *truths* be indelibly impressed on our minds—*that we cannot be* HAPPY, *without being* FREE—that we cannot be free, *without being secure in our property*—that we cannot be secure in our property, *if, without our consent, others may, as by right, take it away*—that *taxes imposed on us by Parliament*, do thus take it away—that *duties laid for the sole purpose of raising money*, are taxes—that *attempts* to lay such duties *should be instantly and firmly opposed*—that this opposition can never be effectual, *unless it is the united effort of these provinces*—that therefore BENEVOLENCE *of temper towards each other*, and UNANIMITY *of councils*, are essential to the welfare of the whole—and lastly, that for this reason, every man amongst us, who in any manner would encourage either *dissention, diffidence*, or *indifference*, between these colonies, is an enemy to *himself*, and to *his country*.

The belief of these truths, I verily think, my countrymen, is indispensably necessary to your happiness. I beseech you, therefore, "teach them diligently unto your children, and talk of them when you sit in your houses, and when you walk by the way, and when you lie down, and when you rise up."

What have these colonies to *ask*, while they continue free? Or what have they to *dread*, but insidious attempts to subvert their freedom? *Their prosperity* does not depend on *ministerial favours doled* out to *particular* provinces. *They* form *one* political body, of which *each colony* is a *member*. *Their happiness* is founded on *their constitution*; and is to be promoted, by preserving that constitution in unabated vigor, *throughout every part*. A spot, a speck of decay, however small the limb on which it appears, and however remote it may seem from the vitals, should be alarming. We have *all the rights* requisite for our prosperity. The *legal authority* of *Great-Britain* may indeed lay hard restrictions upon us; but, like the spear of *Telephus*, it will cure as well as wound. Her unkindness will instruct and compel us, after some time, to discover, in our *industry* and *frugality*, surprizing remedies---*if our rights continue unviolated*: For as long as the *products* of our *labor*, and the *rewards* of our *care*, can properly be called *our own*, so long it will be worth our while to be *industrious* and *frugal*. But if when we plow----sow---reap---gather--and thresh---we find, that we plow---sow---reap---gather---and thresh *for others*, whose PLEASURE is to be the SOLE LIMITATION *how much* they shall *take*, and *how much* they shall *leave*, WHY should we repeat the unprofitable toil? *Horses* and *oxen* are content with *that portion of the fruits of their work*, which their *owners* assign them, in order to keep them strong enough to raise successive crops; but even *these beasts* will not submit to draw for their *masters*, until they are *subdued* by *whips* and *goads*.

Let us take care of our *rights*, and we *therein* take care of *our prosperity*, "SLAVERY IS EVER PRECEDED BY SLEEP." *Individuals* may be *dependent* on ministers if they please. STATES SHOULD SCORN IT;—and if *you* are not wanting *to yourselves*, you will have a *proper regard* paid *you* by *those*, to whom if you are not *respectable* you will be *contemptible*. But —if *we have already forgot* the *reasons* that urged us, with unexampled unanimity, to exert ourselves a few years ago— if *our zeal* for the public good is *worn out* before the *homespun cloaths*, which it caused us to have made—if *our resolutions* are so *faint*, as by our present conduct to *condemn* our own late *successful* example—if *we are not affected* by any reverence for the memory of our ancestors, who transmitted to us that freedom in which they had been blest—if *we are not animated* by any regard for posterity, to whom, by the most sacred obligations, we are bound to deliver down the invaluable inheritance—THEN, indeed, any *minister*—or any *tool* of a minister—or any *creature* of a tool of a minister—or any *lower instrument* of *administration*, if lower there be, is a *personage* whom it may be dangerous to offend.

I shall be extremely sorry, if any man mistakes my meaning in any thing I have said. Officers employed by the crown, are, while according to the laws they conduct themselves, entitled to legal obedience, and sincere respect. These it is a duty to render them; and these no good or prudent person will withold. But when these officers, thro' rashness or design, desire to enlarge their authority beyond its due limits, and expect improper concessions to be made to them, from regard for the employments they bear, their attempts should be considered as equal injuries to the crown and people, and should be courageously and constantly opposed. To suffer our ideas to be confounded by *names* on such occasions, would certainly be an *inexcusable weakness*, and probably an *irremediable error*.

We have reason to believe, that several of his Majesty's present Ministers are good men, and friends to our country; and it seems not unlikely, that by a particular concurrence of events, we have been treated a little more severely than they wished we should be. *They* might not think it prudent to stem a torrent. But what is the difference to *us*, whether arbitrary acts take their rise from ministers, or are permitted by them! Ought any point to be allowed to a good minister, that should be denied to a bad one? The mortality of ministers, is a very frail mortality.

Whatever kind of *minister* he is, that attempts to innovate *a single iota* in the privileges of these colonies, him I hope you will *undauntedly oppose*; and that you will never suffer yourselves to be either *cheated* or *frightned* into any *unworthy obsequiousness*. On such emergencies you may surely, without presumption, believe that ALMIGHTY GOD himself will look down upon your righteous contest with gracious approbation. You will be a "*band of brothers*," cemented by the dearest ties,—and strengthened with inconceivable supplies of force and constancy, by that sympathetic ardor, which animates good men, confederated in a good cause. Your *honor* and *welfare* will be, as they now are, most intimately concerned; and besides *you are assigned by divine providence*, in the appointed order of things, the *protectors of unborn ages*, whose *fate* depends upon your *virtue*. Whether *they* shall arise the *generous* and *indisputable heirs* of the noblest patrimonies, or the *dastardly* and *hereditary drudges* of imperious task-masters, YOU MUST DETERMINE.

To discharge this double duty to *yourselves*, and to your *posterity*, you have nothing to do, but to call forth into use the *good sense* and *spirit* of which you are possessed. You have nothing to do, but to conduct your affairs *peaceably—prudently—firmly—jointly*. By *these means*, you will support the character of *freemen*, without losing that of *faithful subjects*—a good character in any government—one of the best under a *British* government—You will *prove*, that *Americans* have that true *magnanimity* of soul, that can resent injuries, without falling into rage; and that though your devotion to *Great-Britain* is the most affectionate, yet you can make PROPER DISTINCTIONS, and know what you owe *to yourselves* as well as *to her*--You will at the same time that you advance your *interests*, advance your *reputation*—You will convince the world of the *justice of your demands*, and the *purity* of your intentions.—While all mankind must, with unceasing applauses, confess, that YOU indeed DESERVE liberty, who so *well understand* it, so *passionately love* it, so *temperately enjoy* it, and so *wisely, bravely*, and *virtuously assert, maintain* and *defend* it.

"*Certe ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente meo tradita est, experiar: Verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, quirites.*"

For my part, I am resolved to contend for the liberty delivered down to me by my ancestors; but whether I shall do it effectually or not, depends on you, my countrymen.

"How little soever one is able to write, yet when the liberties of one's country are threatned, it is still more difficult to be silent."

A FARMER.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

THE loss to England by the tyrannic measures taken against the Americans, is hardly to be conceived, and the expences of paying the troops and fleets, which these measures have occasioned, add to an already insufferable load of taxes.

The English in America, by being oppressed, will lose the prepossession they had in favour of English goods; hence they will purchase French and Dutch goods, which are sold much cheaper.

The Act of Navigation forbids a purchase of this kind, but now they are forced almost to desperation, they will naturally say with Romeo, "The law starves you, therefore break the law, and eat." The French in exchange for tobacco and fish will furnish all they want; as the Dutch, the Prussians from Embden, and other powers will for rice and indigo, and how is this to be prevented? we shall strive to prevent it by armies of Custom-House officers on land, and fleets at Sea; but who is to pay them? Why the people of England must be taxed and starved, and the contractors only will be enriched.

The loss occasioned by the American measures will be above four millions yearly, and the expence of the preparations now made will cost England above one million sterling. And the Prussians, Dutch, and French, will supply the Americans with all such articles as they do not raise themselves; for it is impossible to hinder interlopers on so vast a coast. The Spaniards never could, nor cannot on their coast, much less can we. Before this period the English in America would not receive foreign vessels, nor trade with them out of a national prejudice against foreigners, and affection for England: They run goods on the Spaniards, but would not suffer the Spaniards to bring goods to them. But the present discord fomented by the Thane, will make the Americans supply themselves from foreigners, to the utter loss of our trade. In short, if the severe unconstitutional measures are pursued, it will force trade out of its usual channel, to the utter ruin of this once happy, flourishing country, and much against the inclination of our American brethren.

C.

A Letter said to have been written by M. de Voltaire, *last year, to the late Earl of* Chesterfield.

YOU desire to have my thoughts on the present state of Europe; I rather, now, expected you would have asked my opinion about other matters which I happened to be thinking of, when your last letter was brought me by Mr. S. It took two or three of the first years, after the Paris peace, before the rulers of kingdoms and states could think themselves relieved, or at ease, from the inroads of the wild beasts of the forest. Three years more were taken up in making fences. The rest, even to this day, has been employed in sharpening weapons. One I suspect has laid a train of such a dangerous nature, as must soon kindle into flame, and set the whole house on fire.—We shall not probably stay to see much of it.—Your spot has passed its meredian; luxury has taken root; the unexpected wealth got from the poor of a distant country, by robbery, has changed the bulwark of the English Constitution, your House of Commons. The people who have ruled your young K—, and the kingdom, never were taught the right idea of what we used to define liberty. Such blindness and obstinacy, or what is worse, is doubtless permitted.—Provisions, which I find by your public papers are dear in England, will not be lower till taxes on the industrious are lessened, and that cannot happen till your national debt is reduced. The rulers of Europe, I am afraid, have it now in their power to prevent that event. If I was one of the band, I could find the turnpike road.—In the midst of your nation's folly, and blindness, I can see a new world opening that will prove an asylum for all your honest industrious people; and I think a few years will discover the Island of Britain to have, for its inhabitants, only two sorts of animals, tyrants and slaves.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

HAVING observed in your last paper an agreement of a number of merchants and other inhabitants of this city, to raise the nominal value of sundry species of gold coin "because they have heretofore passed in this province at rates under their value, in proportion to Half-Johannesses;" and because they "esteem it of *consequence* that the different coins should be put as nearly on a footing as possible." I beg leave, by means of the same channel, to offer to the public in general, and those gentlemen in particular, a few queries and observations on the subject.

1. What *good* consequence will arise to the province from the proposed alteration? and if none is expected; whether it will not be more prudent and safe, to continue to receive those coins in the usual manner, from which no inconvenience hath arisen, than to run the risk of an innovation?

2. Whether raising the nominal value of coins will not tend to, or immediately effect the diminution of the value of our *paper currency*, and by such depreciation injure many thousands of the inhabitants of the province?

3. Whether, if it should be thought necessary to put the different gold coins on an equal footing, it would not be more prudent to reduce the value of Half Johannesses, by refusing to receive at 6*os.* all weighing less than 9 *dwt.* 4 *gr.* as a regulation of this kind would bring them nearly to the standard of the other gold coins, and put a stop to the pernicious and scandalous custom of clipping and defacing that beautiful piece, and tend to restore those already disfigured to their original standard?

The design of money being, to measure the value of commodities, and of every thing in commerce and traffic; it ought to be as stable and fixed as any determinate measure: as for instance, a pound weight, yard or bushel; but this grand and original design is frustrated, and the utmost mischief introduced in the commercial world, by increasing and decreasing its rate or nominal value; for, such a procedure must not only be productive of great confusion, but also of very great injustice, as it takes from one his property and gives it to another, without any compensation: but its *evil* consequences are so well understood and generally known, that it would be idle to enlarge on them. If the present proposed alteration becomes general, I shall not hesitate to declare, as my private opinion, that our paper currency will depreciate more than *three and an half per cent.* the consequence of which will be, that the creditor will lose on all debts contracted before the alteration took place, that are hereafter discharged, more than that proportion of his demand: for instance, suppose A had borrowed of B 1000*l.* before the alteration, if after, B should demand payment, instead of 1000*l.* principal, he will only receive, or be entitled to, by law, 963*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* besides a loss on his interest; for, tho' he will receive 1000*l.* nominally, yet in fact, it will be no more than 963*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* of the money lent, as I said before, nor will it purchase one farthing worth more of land or produce of any kind.

It is certain that raising the rate of coins does not in the least increase their real value. A Half-Joe rated at 5*l.* will purchase no more produce than it would when current at 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* neither does raising the rate of coins make them ultimately any more plentiful in a country, tho' it may have a temporal influence of that kind on some.

In a country destitute of mines of gold and silver, their plenty can only be effected by the exports exceeding the imports, that the balance may turn in favour of the country, but as our imports usually exceed our exports we cannot expect to have much specie amongst us, until industry and frugality turn the scale in our favour; for as the balance increases against us exchange rises, and a natural consequence is, that the precious metals are bought up and shipped off to lessen the balance, until such time as the exchange falls below the par of the metals, together with the charges attending the transportation and sale.

From what has been advanced, we may venture to predict, that should the proposed rising on the gold coin general take place throughout the province, our intercourse with Great-Britain be happily once more on its former footing, and silver sell, as it frequently hath, at 5*s.* 6*d.* Sterling per ounce, in less than one year after, exchange will be at 175 per cent. or upwards; and dollars sell amongst us at 7*s.* 9*d.* to perhaps 7*s.* 11*d.* each.

If the above observations should be thought just and well grounded, I presume no further argument will be necessary to induce every friend to the province, who wishes to preserve the stability of our currency on its old foundation, on which it hath constantly stood with reputation for a great number of years past, to contribute his influence to that end.

FINANCEFUS.

CHARLESTOWN, *(S. Carolina) Jan.* 6.

THE Houmas, a small tribe of Indians on the eastern side of the Mississippi, have lately sold their Village to a person, at New-Orleans, named Conway, and three leagues front on the river, which has been approved of by the Spanish Governour. They are to go to the western side of the Mississippi.

His Excellency Governor Chester, of West-Florida, set out from Pensacola in November last, accompanied by several gentlemen, for the Natchez.

We are assured that it is an undoubted fact, that a party of the Creek Indians go every year to the Havanna. They go over in some of the fishing vessels, and return with their presents in one sent on purpose by the Governour of the Havanna. About a dozen of them went over last summer, but the people who carried them did not know their names. A Gentleman who was on that coast advised the fishermen never to carry any more of them, but they said the Indians every year came on board, and obliged them to carry them over.

NEW-YORK, *February* 23.

The Hon. House of Assembly of New-Jersey was on the 13th instant prorogued to the 13th of March, then to sit for the dispatch of business, at Burlington.

This day about eleven o'clock, motion is to be made in the General Assembly for the appointment of Delegates to the General Congress, at Philadelphia, in May next.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 27.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

The ship Beulah, Capt. M'Bussell, arrived at the Watering Place, at New-York, last Thursday se'nnight, in 9 weeks from London, but has brought no late news. Capt. M'Bussell spoke the following vessels on his passage, viz. the 17th of Jan. in lat. 27 : 27, long. 52, the sloop John and Mary, Capt. Hughes, from Bristol for Casco Bay, thirty days out; 28th, in lat. 28 : 35, long. 64 : 40, the ship Happy Jennet, Capt. Pettygrew, from Scotland for South-Carolina, out 33 days; Feb. 4, in lat. 28 : 18, long. 71 : 30, the brig Dolphin, Capt. Hunn, from this port for Jamaica, out 5 days; 5th, in lat. 29, long. 71, the schooner Bird, from Virginia for Jamaica, who the day before lost every thing off her decks in a gale of wind; and on the 7th, in lat. 30 : 30, long. 72 : 30, he spoke the brig Kitty, Capt. Robinson, from this place for Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 23.

"Since my last the ship Beulah, Capt. M'Bussel, has arrived from London full of goods, the people here are determined the association shall not be violated, the owners and shippers think of sending her to Halifax; she will sail in a few days."

We are informed by a Gentleman just arrived from South-Carolina, that the cold was so great there on the 12th of this month, that the ponds were frozen an inch thick.

On Friday, the 28th of January, the following gentlemen were chosen members of the American Philosophical Society.

The Marquis de Condoreet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

M. Daubenton, junior, Keeper and Demonstrator of the King's Cabinet of Natural History at Paris.

L'abbe Raynal, L'abbe Rozier, M. Macquair, M. Le Roux, M. Lavoisier, M. J. B. Dubourg, of Paris.

Captain Holland, Surveyor-General of the northern district in North-America.

Dr. Adams, of Barbados.

Last Friday evening, agreeable to the appointment of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, the *Anniversary Oration* was delivered at the College by Mr. RITTENHOUSE, before a crouded and most respectable audience; among which were

his Honor the Governor, the honourable Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, the Vice-Presidents, other Officers and Members of the Society, and many other gentlemen of the first distinction.

The topic was astronomy, which was treated in that accurate, sublime and masterly manner, which might have been expected from the celebrated inventor of the AMERICAN ORRERY; and the whole was enlivened with beautiful digressions, and benevolent moral reflexions drawn from the subject, which gave universal satisfaction.

The General Assembly of the province of North Carolina, which stood prorogued to the 14th of this instant, is farther prorogued by his Excellency Governor Martin to the 27th of March next.

We learn from Kingston, Jamaica, that in a gale of wind, at Montego Bay, on the 8th of January, the Brig Betsey, Captain Yorke, from this port, parted her anchor, drove on a reef of rocks, and is irrecoverably lost. The same evening the Britannia's boat overset, and one of the people drowned.

Capt. Moore from South-Carolina, on the 20th inst. spoke Capt. Brown, in a sloop for New-York from the Bay of Honduras, out 22 days, all well.

Capt. Duncan from St. Croix, on the 15th inst. spoke the brig African Whaler, for Boston: On the 20th, spoke a schooner from Turks-Island for New-York.

Capt. Sewell from Hispaniola, on the 12th inst. spoke the sloop Susanna, Captain Wilkes, from Turk's-Island for New-York, out ten days: On the 18th, spoke a ship from New-York to Lisbon, out two days; and a brig from New-York, out two days.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst. departed this life, in Burlington County, New-Jersey, SAMUEL ATKINSON, in the 90th year of his age, and on the Thursday following his remains were deposited in the Friends burying ground at Moorestown.

In every period and station in life, he supported the character of an *Honest Man*, which secured him the esteem of those who were acquainted with his virtues.—With a tender and benevolent heart, he possessed extensive knowledge and good abilities, which he always chearfully exerted for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He endured all the infirmities of old age with christian fortitude and resignation, leaving this world with a well-grounded hope of unfading joys, in a kingdom "*not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.*"

Died, much beloved and lamented, in the 19th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, the wife of Mr. MATTHEW JONES, of Kingsess.

Loan-Office, Philadelphia, *Feb.* 21, 1775.

IN order to prevent disappointments to those, who may desire to borrow money from the Loan Office of the province of Pennsylvania, the TRUSTEES hereby give public notice, that the whole sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds*, which by law was directed to be emitted upon Loan, is now entirely let out.

*** The *Weekly Votes* of the present sitting of the *Honourable House of Representatives* of this province, from the 20th to the 25th of February, will be published To-morrow by HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-street,—where also may be had, the *Votes* of last year's session.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados.
Brig Rebecca, J. Lovell, St Eustatia.
Brig Polly, W. M'Faden, Tortola.
Sloop Betsey, P. Lacey, Virginia.
Schooner Kingston, S. Conyngham, New-York.
Sloop Betsey, J. Tucker, Ditto.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Ship Peggy, J. Malcom, Antigua and St. Eustatia.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Antigua.
Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Brig George, R. Sewell, Hispaniola.
Sloop Nancy, J. Erwin, Tortola.
Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, St. Croix.
Brig King George, W. Campbell, Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica.
Ship Mars, W. Newman, London.
Ship Alfred, T. Callender, Ditto.
Sloop Betsy, J. Tucker, Nevis.
Ship Barclay, P. Coxe, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Snow Prudent Sally, W. Welch, Bristol.
Ship Union, W. Glover, Ditto.
Sloop Polly, S. Davidson, Jamaica.
Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Ditto.
Ship Britannia, T. Houston, Cadiz.
Sch. Lively, J. Welch, Halifax.
Brig Catherine, J. Huston, Ditto.
Brig Polly, W. M'Faden, Tortola.
Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Liverpool.
Brig Peggy, G. Thompson, Jamaica.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, St. Vincents.
Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica.
Ship Blandford, A. Troop, Virginia.

City of Philadelphia, February 27, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Sixpence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¼	2d. ditto, 0 15¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 15½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 15	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 14½	12d. ditto, 8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL POWEL,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL supply any Gentleman or other person with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his stall at the Court-house every day of the week (Sunday excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second street, near the Market, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY strong young Negro Wench, about 24 years of age, with her male child, one year old. The wench has had the small-pox and measles, and can be recommended for her honesty and sobriety, and a plain cook; apply to the Printer.

WANTED,

A PERSON that can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, to undertake the management of a Tavern at Warwick: A single person would be most agreeable. Such a person may meet with good encouragement. Enquire of the Printer.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST on Saturday the 25th instant, (February) between the five and nine mile stones, on the Frankfort road, a GOLD WATCH, with a chased case, maker's name SAMUEL COXE, London; the number not certain, but supposed to be 126 or 1026. Whoever finds the same, and will bring it to the bar of the London Coffee-House or the Printer hereof, shall receive the above reward.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th inst. (February) a servant girl named ELIZABETH SMITH, lately arrived from Liverpool, about eighteen years of age, a little pitted with the small pox, lightish hair, had on when she went away, a green bays short gown and petticoat, an old red cloak and straw hat. Whoever secures said girl and brings her home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

RICHARD FOOTMAN.

THE AMERICAN
GLASS WARE-HOUSE,

For the sale of GLASS WARE made at Kensington, is now opened by

JOHN ELLIOTT and Company,

A few doors above Market-street, at the west side of Second-street;

Where shop keepers and others in town or country may be supplied with the following Articles, either *cut* or *plain*, in general as cheap, and some much cheaper than those imported, viz.

DECANTERS, from one gallon to half a pint; wine glasses of various sorts; tumblers of all sizes; bottles for cases, &c. flint or other beer glasses; basons, cans of all sizes, candlesticks and sockets, confectioners glasses, cyder glasses, canisters, bitter bottles, bird cisterns and boxes, candle shades, cruets and casters, chimney arms, cream pots, cupping glasses, dishes for sallad, &c. electric globes and cylinders, garden bells, hour glasses, ink cups, lamps for halls, streets, chambers, shops, weavers, &c. mortars and pestles, nipple shells and pipes, pyramids, pipes for tobacco, salvers of various sizes, salt cellars, sugar dishes, spice bottles, urinals, wine and water glasses, goblets, jelly glasses, jewellers glasses, mustard pots, proof bottles, pocket bottles, syllabub glasses, sweet meat ditto, salt linings, smelling bottles, tubes for thermometers, &c. phials of all sizes, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders or patterns for any sorts of glasses for Apothecaries, Virtuosi, or others, left at the aforesaid Ware-house, will be chearfully and duly attended to.

*** The Proprietors being unwilling to deprive such as are desirous of seeing the factory, from the gratification of their curiosity, but at the same time finding it necessary to endeavour, in some measure, to save the works from the disadvantage which must and does actually arise from the great resort of spectators, it is therefore hoped that no one will take umbrage at the sum of two shillings for each person's admittance, expected at the gate, which yet is very inadequate to the hinderance occasioned thereby.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth of January last, an Irish servant lad named PATRICK KELLY, about twelve or thirteen years of age, thick and well set, with brown short hair cut before, round face and red cheeks, a long small flat foot, and burned shins; had on when he went away, a brown cloth coatee, waistcoat and breeches of the same, the breeches mended on the knees, wooden buttons on the coat, check shirt mostly out of his breeches behind, and the shirt neck open, a pair of milled worsted stockings, large shoes which have been mended, and a pair of Bath mettal buckles. It is said he has changed his breeches for a pair of blue trowsers, and it is likely he may change more of his cloathing, as there has been money seen with him. He came in the ship Minerva, Captain Mackey. He is much given to swearing and quarrelling with boys. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken in this city, or county, and if taken out of the county FORTY SHILLINGS, paid by me HUGH MEANS.

N. B. All masters of vessels or others, are forbid to harbour, or carry him off at their peril.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Philadelphia, on Monday the 20th of February, an Irish servant lad, named EDWARD SHANNAHON, by trade a barber, about 19 years of age, five feet four inches high, short dark brown hair, has a very poor delivery, and looks very surly when asked a question, is a little pockmarked, has a cut in the middle of his forehead, and a down look, came in last fall with Captain BRICE; had on when he went away, a white cloth coatee, with brass buttons, lined through with white shalloon, an old brown cloth jacket, black stocking breeches, light blue ribbed worsted stockings, half worn shoes, a pair of large plated buckles, new white shirt, a black handkerchief round his neck, and an old beaver hat cut in the fashion. Whoever will apprehend the said servant so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me BRYAN O'HARRA.

N. B Any person harbouring or concealing him, shall suffer the utmost rigor of the law.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Londonderry township, Chester county, on the night of the 13th instant (February) a light black MARE, three years old last spring, has long hair, a star in her face, and white specks in her eyes; she is about fifteen hands high, her main newly cut and smooth, shod before, and well made. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and Thief, shall have the above Reward, or for the Mare only TWO POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT GRAHAMS.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A SINGLE MAN, who understands accounts, writes a good hand, and is well acquainted with a country store; he also understands the managing a plantation in all manner of agriculture, and is willing to go to any of the Southern provinces or the West-Indies. Any gentleman wanting such a person, will be waited on immediately, by leaving a line with the Printer hereof, directed to J. B.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO likely young NEGRO MEN, that understand all sorts of country work, have had the small pox and measles, and can be well recommended for their honesty and sobriety. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, in the Town of Carlisle, on the 20th day of April next,

A PATENTED Tract of very valuable land, well timbered, situate in Hopewell Township, in Cumberland County, containing 322 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, bounded by George Croghan, Edward Shippen, Esq; and others, within a few miles of Shippensburgh, commonly known by the name of Stuarts land, being part of the estate of SAMUEL NEAVE, deceased. One third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, another third on the first day of May 1776, and one other third on the 1st day of May 1777, with interest from the sale.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN, } Executors.

On Wednesday, March 1st, will be Published,

Containing a great variety of ORIGINAL PIECES, Both INTERESTING and ENTERTAINING, Number Second of the

PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE,

OR

AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM,

For February 1775.

(Price *One Shilling*, Pennsylvania currency, or *Thirteen Shillings* per year, including the supplement.)

Philadelphia, Printed and Published by R. AITKIN, Bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-House, Front-Street.

THE PUBLISHER claims no other merit to himself, in this work, than that of serving the public with reputation and honour. The large and daily encreasing list of subscribers, together with the favours of the able and ingenious, are the supports by which he is enabled to prosecute the plan. He acknowledges, with gratitude and pleasure, the assistance and encouragement he has already met with, and so far as indefatigable industry can contribute towards the improvement of the work, he assures the public that none shall be wanting on his part: And as he is ambitious, not only to *equal*, but to EXCEL every former attempt of this kind; he will be glad to have any defect pointed out, or any assistance given that may add to the growing reputation of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

*** This number will be embellished with two copper-plates, neatly engraved.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

1. A TOUR through SICILY and MALTA; in a series of letters to William Beckford, Esq; from P. Brydone, F. R. S. in 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. the English edition is sold at 27s. 6d.

"Within a few years the Public hath been favoured with various relations of the travels of men of sense and observation, which are always acceptable communications; they never fail to prove extremely entertaining, and they will generally be found to be as useful as they are agreeable.

"Of this happy cast are the travels of Captain Brydone, whose letters prove him at once the gentleman, the scholar, the man of science; a rational observer, a philosophical enquirer, and a polite and pleasing companion. His style is natural and easy, his language free and flowing, and his manner cheerful and lively; yet properly varied to suit the several subjects, whether gay or serious, as they occur in the course of the traveller's adventures."

Monthly Review.

2. The LIFE of the late EARL of CHESTEREIELD; or the Man of the World. Including his Lordship's principal Speeches in Parliament; his most admired essays in the paper called the World; his poems, and the substance of the system of education delivered in a series of letters to his son. In two pocket vols. 10s. the English edition is sold at 14s.

3. The famous JUNIUS's LETTERS; a compleat edition with notes, as printed by Woodfall in London, in 2 pocket vols. 15s. the London edition is sold at 25s.

4. GOULARD on the effects and various preparations of Lead, and on Lues Venerea, 2 vols. 12s. the London edition is sold at 15s.

5. A Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of PHYSIC, by David Macbride, M.D. Quarto 30s. the London edition is sold at 50s.

This has a great character from the Monthly Reviewers, is a work of undoubted merit, and ought to be carefully read by every practitioner.

The mentioned prices are in Pennsylvania currency, a dollar 7s. 6d. The utmost care will be taken to procure the best American paper, and compleat the whole of the work in the neatest manner.

A few copies are intended to be printed on a fine writing paper, and the price to be in proportion.

The names of the subscribers to be prefixed to each book.

Those Gentlemen and Ladies that may incline to encourage any or all of the above books, are desired to leave or send their names, occupations, and places of abode, soon as may be, to *John Sparhawk*, at the Book-Store in Second-street, five doors below Market street, Philadelphia; to Messr. *Noel* and *Hazard*, booksellers, or Mr. *Holt*, printer, New-York; to Messrs. *Thomas* and *John Fleet*, printers, Boston; to Mr. *William Aikman*, bookseller, Annapolis, Maryland; to Mr. *William Duncan*, printer, Norfolk, Virginia; to Mr. *Robert Wells*, bookseller, Charlestown, South-Carolina.

As soon as two hundred subscribers appear for any of the above articles, the same shall be immediately put in hand and finished with all dispatch.

Philadelphia County, ss.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, we the subscribers appointed by the said Court to audit and adjust the demands against, and make distribution of the effects of a certain ANDREW LUTZ, late of Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, Victualer, absconded, give notice to all persons having demands against the said ANDREW LUTZ, to appear with their accounts properly proven at the house of the Widow GILBERTS, near Vine-Street wharf, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 7th day of March, in order to receive a dividend of what effects we have already received, and to give such information as shall appear necessary in the premises, at which time and place all persons indebted to him, are desired to attend and pay such debts, to

ISAAC COATS, AND
JOHN BALDWIN,

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on in May next,

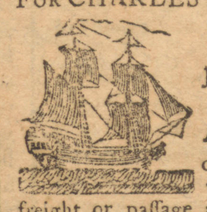
THE noted INN at the sign of the HORSE AND GROOM in Dover. It is a large convenient House, and has good stabling, and every other necessary requisite for the entertainment of travellers. Any person desirous of knowing further particulars, may enquire of JOHN BELL, living near Dover.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
BARCLAY,
PAUL COX, MASTER;

NOW loading at CUTHBERT's Wharf; will sail in two weeks. For freight or passage apply to BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have for sale, old Lisbon white wine of an excellent quality, Liverpool coarse salt, fit for curing fish, a few quoils of English cordage, Scotch oznabrugs, sail canvas, taffaties, bandanoes, and a fresh assortment of printed linens, cottons and callicoes.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA.)



THE BRIGANTINE
SEA NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER,
MASTER;

A NEW vessel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for passengers; will sail in eight days. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his house in Southwark, or on board at Mr. Joseph Sims's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his store on said wharf, who has for sale Carolina soal-leather, new rice, pink-root, an assortment of English cordage, and a quantity of fine Muscovado sugars in hogsheads.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE
JENNY,
WILLIAM WORKMAN,
MASTER;

NOW laying at GOODMAN's wharf, has genteel accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed, having the greatest part of her cargo now ready to go on board. For freight or passage apply to MASON & PATTON, or the said Master.

ELIZABETH BAYNTON
AND
GEORGE MORGAN,

Have opened a STORE at the corner of Third and Elm or Pemberton-streets, where they sell by large or small quantities, the following GOODS, viz.

ALLUM, alspice, bar lead, brandy, brimstone, butter, cinnamon, cloves, chocolate, coffee, cordials, corks, copperas, spermaceti and tallow candles, cheese, currants, ginger, grindstones, gun flints, indigo, mace, madder, molasses, mustard, mackarel, nutmegs, nails, sweet oil, lamp and tanners oil, oatmeal, F and FF gun powder, pepper, pipes, rice, rosin, raisins, saffron, shot No. 1 to 8; Philadelphia, Barbados, Antigua, and Jamaica rum; salt, snuff, soap, starch, tar, vinegar, dye woods; old Madeira, Lisbon, Canary, and Port wines, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a large quantity of the best and most elegant playing cards, very cheap.

They likewise provide all kinds of SEA STORES for masters of vessels and passengers at the shortest notice.

Orders from town and country shall be gratefully acknowledged and punctually executed by

BAYNTON and MORGAN.

N.B. They can also frequently at a short notice furnish Merchants and others with large quantities of wheat and waggon flour.—And GEORGE MORGAN begs leave to offer his service to those who may have occasion to employ him as a Broker, either in the purchase or sale of goods or real estates.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas and *Jonathan Penrose*,
On SOCIETY-HILL,

BRISTOL BEER, in hampers; a few crates of QUART BOTTLES; SHEATHING PAPER and NAILS.

WANTED,

A PERSON that is a good cook, and understands the business of a kitchen; such a person that can be well recommended, may hear of a place by applying to the Printer hereof.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST some time last fall, on the Lancaster road, between the signs of Pioli and the White Horse, a checkered handkerchief, in which was a womans suit of oil cloaths, consisting of a bonnet cover of silk and a cloak and apron of linen. Whoever has found and will bring them unhurt to the sign of the White Horse, may receive the above reward.

There is at the plantation of JOHN JACOBS, in West Whiteland, a stray Pied STEER. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay cost and take him away.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and province of West New-Jersey, on the 16th instant (February) a certain JOHN FOSTER, born in England, about thirty-five years of age, of a sandy complexion, has a brown bushy head of hair, about five feet five or six inches high, very round shouldered; he had with him when he went away, a frock and white jacket, also a coarse brown jacket and a pair of old greasy buckskin breeches, a small beaver hat half worn: The said FOSTER is a ditcher, and stole sundry tools. Whoever takes up the said run-away and brings him to me, or secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought to justice for the same, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS WILSON.

This Day was published, and sold by ROBERT BELL, next door to St. Paul's Church, Third-street, Philadelphia, in one volume quarto,

(Price FOUR DOLLARS)

LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA, as delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN, M.D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Now published by permission of the author, and with many corrections from the collation of different manuscripts by the editors.

TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP BENEZET,

At his Store the corner of Market and Third-streets,

BEST English gun flints by the thousand, bar lead, needles, sealing wax, mace, saffron, Turlington's balsam by the dozen, black silk cravats and silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, black gauze handkerchiefs, ribbonds, blue long cloths, red painted looking-glasses, Chapmans books, ferrits, and a large assortment of India callicoes.

Best possible image.

SAVANNAH, (in *Georgia*) *Jan.* 25.

On Friday laſt the following addreſſes were preſented to his Excellency, viz.

To his Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, *Baronet, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of Georgia, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame;*

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of Georgia, in General Aſſembly met, beg leave to return your Excellency our moſt cordial thanks for your truly affectionate ſpeech to both Houſes of Aſſembly at the opening of this ſeſſion.

We receive with pleaſure and gratitude the information you have been pleaſed to give us of the favourable reception the petitions from both Houſes met with from our moſt gracious Sovereign, and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to order troops for our protection, in caſe we had been unhappily engaged in an Indian war.

After having had the experience of your Excellency's prudent and equitable adminiſtration for upwards of fourteen years, we can have no doubt of your real and friendly concern for the true intereſts of this province. The language of your Excellency's ſpeech, upon a ſubject of the higheſt importance to the people of Georgia, is ſo truly paternal, that every unprejudiced perſon muſt be convinced of its being dictated by a heart warm with love and affection for the people over whom you preſide; and we hope it will meet with that return of gratitude and attention which the affectionate ſpirit it breathes and the great importance of the ſubject merit.

It is with the deepeſt concern we ſee the alarming lengths to which the preſent unhappy diſputes between the mother country and the Colonies are carried; lengths that threaten a diſſolution of all good order and government, and of that union on which the happineſs and proſperity of both countries ultimately depend.

But, whilſt we lament theſe unhappy diviſions, and diſapprove of all violent and intemperate meaſures, and at the ſame time declare it to be our pride and glory to be conſtitutionally connected with Great-Britain by the cloſeſt and moſt endearing ties, and that we dread nothing more than a diſſolution of thoſe ties, yet, anxious for the preſent welfare of our country, and the intereſts of our poſterity, our ardent wiſh is, that his Majeſty's American ſubjects may enjoy all the rights and privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, as fully and effectually, in all reſpects, as the inhabitants of Great-Britain do; and to that end, it now appears highly neceſſary that the conſtitutional rights of his American ſubjects may be clearly deſined and firmly eſtabliſhed, that ſo they may hold thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings on ſuch a footing as will unite the mother country and the Colonies by a reciprocation of benefits, and on terms conſiſtent with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the honour, dignity and ſafety of the whole empire. And we wiſh and hope to ſee a matter of ſuch importance taken up in a conſtitutional way by both Houſes of Aſſembly, not in the leaſt doubting but that, if ſuch prudent and temperate meaſures are adopted by the legiſlatures of the other provinces, we ſhall ſee them crowned with that ſucceſs which may remove the unhappy diviſions now ſubſiſting, and bind us to our mother country by the ties of intereſt, love and gratitude, and eſtabliſh the proſperity, power and grandeur of the Britiſh empire on foundations which may laſt till time ſhall be no more. Nor can we doubt of ſucceſs, when we reflect that we are bleſſed with a King who glories in being the equal father of all his people, and therefore can and do ſubmit our cauſe with full confidence to his royal wiſdom and paternal goodneſs; neither will we ſuppoſe that a Britiſh Parliament, that great and auguſt body, who have ſo often generouſly aſſerted and defended the liberties of other nations, will diſregard the equitable claims of their fellow ſubjects.

We entirely agree with your Excellency in opinion, that where there is no law there can be no true liberty, and that it is the due and regular courſe of law, and ſupport of government, which can alone enſure to us and our poſterity the enjoyment of our lives, liberty and property.

We will chearfully concur in the ſeveral matters recommended by your Excellency, and give them that ſerious attention which the utility of them requires.

By order of the Houſe,
N. JONES.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen,

THE loyalty and affection expreſſed towards his Majeſty in this addreſs, gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction, as it likewiſe does to ſee that your ſentiments on the very important matters mentioned, in many reſpects coincide with my own; and happy would it have been for America had the ſeveral legiſlatures proceeded in the manner you propoſe.

I return you my beſt thanks, Gentlemen, for your kind opinion of my regard for, and wiſhes to ſerve, this province. *JAMES WRIGHT.*

To his Excellency Sir JAMES WRIGHT, *Baronet, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of Georgia, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

The ADDRESS of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Georgia, in General Aſſembly met, return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech to both Houſes on the opening of this ſeſſion. We are greatly obliged to his Majeſty for his gracious intentions, but allow us, Sir, to obſerve, that we apprehended the province was actually involved in a war when we ſubmitted our petition for aſſiſtance, and, whilſt we confeſs our real obligations to your Excellency for your conduct, aſſiduity and perſeverance, and render you our warmeſt acknowledgments for putting a happy end to that war, we cannot but with horror reflect on the dreadful criſis to which this province muſt have been reduced, had we experienced no other reſource than thoſe dilatory ſuccours which adminiſtration meant conditionally to afford us.

We cannot be leſs affected by, and concerned for the preſent alarming ſituation of our affairs between Great-Britain and America, than your Excellency: we muſt be equally inſenſible not to feel our numerous grievances, and not to wiſh them redreſſed. It is that alone which every good American contends for; it is the enjoyment of our conſtitutional rights and liberties that ſoftens every care of life, and renders exiſtence itſelf ſupportable. At the ſame time, in all our proceedings, we ſhall ſtudiouſly avoid every meaſure that ſhall not appear to us at once ſtrictly conſonant with our duty to his Majeſty, and the intereſt, liberty and welfare of our conſtituents. We ſhall on all occaſions exert ourſelves to accompliſh every aſſurance we have already made, or may make to your Excellency, and will not fail to take into conſideration the bill which you are pleaſed to point out and recommend.

When the public accounts and eſtimates are laid before us, we will give them proper attention.

By Order of the Houſe,
WILLIAM YOUNG, Speaker.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

I AM ſorry that I muſt beg leave to differ with you in opinion, with reſpect to the ſtate we were in when your petition to his Majeſty was given to me, and which I immediately tranſmitted. It is true that ſeveral people had been murdered by ſome Indians, but I conceive that could by no means be called being actually involved in a war with that nation. They were murders committed by a ſmall party, only, of the Creek Indians, without the concurrence or even the privity of the nation, and diſavowed by them as ſoon as they knew of it; and I apprehend ſomething farther was neceſſary, before we could be ſaid to be engaged or involved in an actual war with the Indians; and every account I received from them after that time was favourable, and ſhewed rather a pacific than an hoſtile diſpoſition; and which accounts I always tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretary of State, as it was my duty to do.

It gives me great pleaſure to obſerve my conduct approved of by the Repreſentatives of the people, and for which I thank you. I have every inducement to ſerve the province, and to promote the welfare and happineſs of the people, and which I ſhall continue to do to the utmoſt of my power; and, on the other hand, I cannot doubt but you will alſo approve of my endeavours to diſcharge my duty to the Crown with honour and integrity: And let me aſſure you, Gentlemen, that no man can more wiſh his Majeſty's American ſubjects the full and perfect enjoyment of their conſtitutional rights and liberties than I do.

JAMES WRIGHT.

The Delegates from the ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts of this province convened here laſt Wedneſday, and have met every day ſince.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The SPEECH of his Honour WILLIAM BULL, Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in chief in and over his Majeſty's ſaid province, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY met at Charleſtown, on Tueſday, January 24th, 1775.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I HAVE nothing in command from the King to lay before you, or relative to the late apprehenſions of a war with the Creek Indians, but that they have made ſatisfaction for the outrages committed in Georgia laſt winter; and that peace, trade and confidence are re-eſtabliſhed with them. As this is the uſual ſeaſon of the year for diſpatching the public buſineſs in General Aſſembly, I recommend to you to revive and continue ſuch of our laws as are expired, or near expiring, which have been found neceſſary and beneficial in preſerving the good order and tranquility, and promoting the proſperity of the province. During the courſe of your ſitting, I ſhall not fail to propoſe any matters, as occaſion may require, which appear to me to merit your attention.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The public faith of this province is ſo fundamentally engaged to maintain ſeveral branches of our eſtabliſhments, at preſent ſupported out of the produce of the General Duty Fund, that I cannot admit of the leaſt doubt with myſelf of your paying the earlieſt and ſtricteſt attention to prevent a riſk of any failure therein. I ſhall order the joint Public Treaſurers to lay before you the accounts of the public debts incurred during the laſt year, and deſire you to make effectual proviſion for the ſame.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

A warm ſenſe of my duty to the King, and zeal for the ſervice of this his Majeſty's province, ever guide and animate my actions. Happy ſhall I be, under ſuch auſpicious direction, to concur with you in any meaſures, which, after mature deliberation, ſhall be thought neceſſary to promote the welfare of this country.

January 24, 1775. WILLIAM BULL.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief in and over his Majeſty's ſaid province.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, beg leave to return thanks to your Honour, for your Speech delivered yeſterday to both Houſes of Aſſembly.

Fully convinced of what importance it is to this country to maintain a good correſpondence with the neighbouring Indians, we moſt heartily rejoice that the ſatisfaction made by the Creek nation, for the outrages by them committed in Georgia, has re-eſtabliſhed peace, trade and confidence with that people, and happily put an end to all apprehenſions of a war with them.

The proſperity of the province, and the preſervation of tranquility and good order, are objects of the higheſt importance and moſt general concern. Your Honour may reſt aſſured, that points, ſo eſſential to the public happineſs, cannot fail to excite all our diligence and zeal; and that nothing ſhall be wanting on our parts, to revive and continue ſuch temporary laws as, from experience, have been found beneficial or neceſſary for the important purpoſes to which they relate.

Satisfied as we are, that from long experience in government, your Honour has acquired a thorough knowledge of the true intereſts of this country, we beg leave to aſſure you, that ſuch matters as you think proper, in the courſe of the ſeſſion, to propoſe to us, ſhall be treated with every poſſible mark of attention and reſpect.

Actuated by the ſame principles of loyalty and duty to our moſt gracious Sovereign that animate your Honour, and inſpired with the like zeal for the welfare of this his province, we ſhall be ready, upon all occaſions, moſt heartily to concur with you in every meaſure which may tend to the honour of the King, and to advance the intereſt and happineſs of his ſubjects in this province.

By order of the Houſe,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE.

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, the 25th of Jan. 1775.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I GIVE you my hearty thanks for this addreſs. The readineſs you are pleaſed to expreſs of paying attention to the matters I already have or hereafter may recommend to you, of giving your concurrence to any meaſures that may tend to the honour of the King, and advance the intereſt and happineſs of this province, becomes loyal ſubjects and good citizens, and is very acceptable to me.

January 26, 1775. WILLIAM BULL.

To the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over this his Majeſty's Colony of South-Carolina.*

The humble ADDRESS of the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, return your Honour our thanks for your ſpeech delivered in General Aſſembly on Tueſday laſt.

We are unable to expreſs our ſurprize and concern at your Honour's informing us, that you have nothing in command from the King to lay before us, eſpecially as our Agent had long ago acquainted our Speaker, that the additional inſtruction which has ſo often been complained of and remonſtrated againſt, had been withheld in the inſtructions made out to the new appointed Governor: This cruel neglect, as well of your Honour, as of this Colony, we cannot but conſider as an aggravation of the many oppreſſive acts of the preſent Miniſtry; indeed it leaves little room to hope that deliberations will be of much advantage to the Colony, as all the former obſtructions to public buſineſs ſeem to remain in full force.

We are glad to hear that peace is reſtored between the Colony of Georgia and the Creek Indians, and hope that it is eſtabliſhed on ſuch juſt and equitable terms as can alone inſure its continuance.

We aſſure your Honour that we are met with the moſt ſincere and hearty diſpoſition to promote the public good, that we will take it into immediate conſideration what laws ought to be revived and continued, and ſhall always pay due regard to your Honour's recommendation.

Your Honour may depend that the Repreſentatives of the people are, as they always have been, diſpoſed to make the neceſſary proviſion for payment of the debts and ſupport of the public credit, and that they will adopt ſuch meaſures for thoſe good purpoſes, as appear to them moſt effectual and moſt conſiſtent with the intereſt of the colony.

While duty to the King, and zeal for the ſervice of this colony guide and animate your Honour's actions, the utmoſt aſſiſtance and ſupport of the Houſe will be due and ſhall never be wanting to your Honour.

By order of the Houſe,
RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 26th of January, 1775.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my thanks for this addreſs, which aſſures me that you are come together with ſincere and hearty diſpoſitions to promote the public good, which I hope by your prudent conduct will be happily attained.

It is my duty to conform with punctuality to the King's inſtructions, and I confide in his Majeſty's wiſdom, that when he ſhall be pleaſed to have any variation made in thoſe with which I am at preſent inſtructed, his Royal pleaſure will be tranſmitted to me by his Miniſters in the moſt proper time and manner.

January 26, 1775. WILLIAM BULL.

TO BE LET,

By the Subſcriber, for a term of Years,

A VERY valuable Plantation, containing upwards of four hundred acres of land, ſituate in the Great Valley, between the Valley Church and the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, in Cheſter county; on which there is plenty of lime ſtone, and a conſiderable quantity put on the ground lately. There are two orchards on the premiſes, and a good meadow. The land is as good for wheat, or any other grain, as any in the province. For terms apply to the owner, living in Market-ſtreet near the Friends Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia. HUGH FRAZER.

N. B. The premiſes will be ready to enter on the firſt day of April next.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſt. at the houſe of Michael Croll, in Marlborough townſhip, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain water corn or griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, and two ſtory ſtone meſſuage or tenement and ſtables, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough aforeſaid, containing about one hundred acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Scholl; ſeized and taken in execution by Judah Foulke, Eſq; late High Sheriff. WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſt. at the houſe of William Brown, the ſign of the Leopard, in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 16 feet 10 inches, and in depth 116 feet, bounded by ground now or late of Joſeph Saunders, and Dr. Richard Farmer, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 3l. currency per annum late the eſtate of Henry Smith, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of John Hall, and Mary his wife, adminiſtrat. &c. ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſt. at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 13 feet, and in depth 20 feet; bounded by ground now or late of George Sheed and William Smith, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 40s. currency, per annum late the eſtate of Adam Weaver; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 28th day of February inſt. at the houſe of John Fritz, in Race-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Apple-tree Alley, between Fourth and Fifth and Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground belonging to the eſtate of Joſeph Stout, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a ground-rent of 35s. currency, per annum late the eſtate of Henry Reinhart; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 28th day of February inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſundry valuable improvements, and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, containing about 49 acres and 155 perches of land; bounded by land of Samuel Preſton Moore, Eſq; and others; late the eſtate of John Rouſe; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOODS ſuppoſed ſtolen, of ſundry kinds, were lately delivered me by WILLIAM FISHER, Eſq; late Mayor of this city, in order that any perſon or perſons proving property to them, may have them reſtored; for which purpoſe they are deſired to apply to me, at my office in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, where, on ſatisfactory proof being made of ſuch property, they will be reſtored, by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

February 15, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of WILLIAM WILLS, *and* JOHN FORT, *Junior, priſoners confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before* ROBERT SMITH *and* THOMAS RODMAN, *Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Burlington, at the houſe of Joſeph Haight, on Saturday the 15th of March next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeably to an act of the legiſlature, entitled "An Act for the Relief, &c. of inſolvent Debtors."*

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring their accounts to the ſign of the Red Cow, in Southwark aforeſaid, properly atteſted, on Saturday the eleventh of March next, that they may be adjuſted by MARY THOMAS, Executrix.
THOMAS THOMAS, ISAAC WARNER, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN MARIA,
In Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

PART of his Houſhold Furniture and Servants, conſiſting of twelve neat mahogany chairs, with hair-cloth covering and braſs nailed, a mahogany deſk, ditto dining and tea-tables, neat pier glaſſes in carved and gilt frames, a handſome green morine bed made in London, feather beds, &c. braſs hand-irons, ſhovel and tongs to match, two ſtoves and a quantity of pipe: The above goods have been particularly choſe, and have been but two, and ſome not one year in uſe——A ſtrong healthy ſervant girl, can do all ſorts of houſe work, and cook for a middling family, has two years and eight months to ſerve; two ſervant men, one a good taylor, and of a good diſpoſition, has two years and four months to ſerve, the other a taylor, and very fit for country work, being a ſtrong, able man, and has better than two years to ſerve: The whole muſt be ſold by the 10th of March.

N. B. The houſe to be let, and a tenant taking it immediately will meet with very agreeable fixtures, and cheap.

THIS is to give Notice to whom it may concern, that there was fourteen head of Horned Cattle left in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, Tavern-keeper, at Chriſtiana-bridge, about the 6th of December laſt, and the owner appearing, that they will be ſold at public vendue, for ready money, on the ſeventh of March next, to defray the expences that attended the keeping of ſaid Cattle, by me RICHARD DOWDLE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 175.

A LIST of the Numbers that came up Prizes in the Fourth and laſt Claſs of PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, *for the benefit of* Norrinton Preſbyterian Church, Whitpain German Lutheran Church, *and* Newark Academy.

†*† Thoſe Numbers that have no Sums annexed to them are Prizes of *THIRTY SHILLINGS.*

No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.
3		238		453		658		889		1089		1309	100l.	1561		1763	2l.	1968		2187		2413		2636		2849		3071		3291		3513		3730		3952		4174	
7		39	2l.	54		59	5l.	91		90		10		63		68		72		88		15		37		50		76		92		14		33		54		75	
8	5l.	42		58		60		95		95		13		69		69		74		89		16		38		51		78		96		17		35		56	400l.	76	2l.
12		44		60		61		96		97		15		70		74		78		92		20		39		54		79		97	3l.	20		36		58		79	
14		47		65		62		900		99	2l.	16	30l.	71		75		79		94		21		42	3l.	55		80		3304		23		41		63		83	2l.
22		48		66		63		4		1100		17		74		76	2l.	82		96		24		45		58		81		7		33		42		65		89	
24		50		70		64		5		1		18		76		78		87		97		25		46		60	25l.	83		9		36		45		66		90	3l.
28		51		71		73		8		9		21		78		81		91	5l.	98		30		47		65	2l.	88		12		38		47		69		92	
32		54	2l.	79		84	3l.	12		12		24	5l.	79		82		94	50l.	99		32		50		66		93		13		43		50		71		94	3l.
33		57		80		85		14		15		25		84		85	3l.	2003		2204		33	5l.	51		67		96		20		44		54		73		96	
34		63		82		86		15		16		27		85	2l.	93		6		8		34		52		69		98		22		45		55		74		97	
40		64		84		88		18		18		29		87		95		8	3l.	14		35		54		71		99		23		46		58		76		4200	
42		66		85		89		20	2l.	20	3l.	39		94		98		15		16		38		55		73		3101		25		48		60		78		1	3l.
45		67		86		90		21		22	2l.	40		95		99		17		17		42		57		75		7		26		49		62	2l.	79		3	
46		68		87		91		23		25		41	2l.	96		1800		18		18	25l.	44		59		77		14		30	5l.	50		66		81		8	
48	2l.	69		89		92		24		31		46	2l.	1602		2		19		25		46		61		78		19		35		53	5l.	68		85	3l.	9	
49		78		92		95		25		33		53		5		4		23		27		48		62	5l.	81		23		36		60		73		87		19	2l.
52		85		94		96		26		37		55		6		5	3l.	24		30		49		63		82		24		42	2l.	61		84		88		20	
54		89		96		701		27		38		59		7	3l.	7		29		31	3l.	55		71		83		25		46		62		85		89		23	
56		95		97		3		30		40		60		9		10		31		37		57		72		85		27		48		64		87		90		26	
58		96		99		4		31		42		71		15		12		32		38		58		76		87		30	3l.	58		65		90	2l.	91		29	
60	2l.	98		502	25l.	6		35		43	5l.	73		16		13		36		40		71		80		91		32		59		66		94		95		30	
62		99		5		8		37		46		77		21	2l.	14		40	2l.	41		72		82		92		33		60		68		97		96		31	
63		301		8		13		42		48		80		24		18		41		42	2l.	74		84		96		35		62		69		98	2l.	99	2l.	36	
65		3		14		14		43	2l.	49	3l.	81	2l.	27		24	3l.	42	5l.	46		79		93		97		37		63		73		3800		4003		39	
69		5		16		18		44		50		88	2l.	29	10l.	26		44		47		87		96		99		40		64		80		2		5		47	
70		6		21		24		46	400l.	57		91	5l.	30		27		46		50		88		97		2904		41		66	3l.	81		3		8		49	3l.
71	2l.	9		25		25		47	3l.	58	2l.	95		31	5l.	29		49		52		90		98		2701		7		43		72		87		10		14	3l.	60	2l.
73		15		27	3l.	28		48		62		98		32	200l.	30		53	5l.	58		2500		2		14		44		73		88		16	5l.	17		63	
75		16		30		29		49	2l.	64	2l.	1400		33	30l.	31		59		1		3		22		45		74		90	2l.	20	3l.	20		68	
77		20		31		31	2l.	50		65	5l.	4		35		33		60		61		63		3	2l.	4		25	2l.	46		77		95	3l.	21		23		71	
78		26		32		32	3l.	55		66	3l.	5		37		35	5l.	62		64		4		5		28		52		78		97		22		25		73	
79		28		33		33		56		68	15l.	9		39		39		64		66		6		6		34		57		80	5l.	98		23	30l.	26		74	
80		34	2l.	35		41		57	2l.	69		11		40	2l.	42		68		68	3l.	7		7		39		60	2l.	81		3605		25		27		75	
81		37		36		44		59		70		13		42		48		69		69		13		10	50l.	41		62		83	3l.	6		26	2l.	31		80	
84		44		37		45		60		71		20		48		50		71		70		14	10l.	11	5l.	43		66		88	50l.	7		28		35		81	2l.
86		49		39		52	15l.	62	100l.	75		23		49		52		72		72		15		13		44		68		89		8	2l.	35		36		84	
87		52		40		59		67		78		24		54		53		73		83		23		17	2l.	49		69		91		10		41		37		88	30l.
91		53		42		62		68		79		25	2l.	55		54		77		87		28		18		51		70	3l.	92		11	2l.	45		38		89	
94		54		48		67		72		80		26		59		56		79	2l.	89		33		20		54		72		94		13		46		40		90	3l.
96		55		53		68		75		82		27	5l.	61		57		82	3l.	90		37	2l.	21		58		74		97		14		47		43		91	
98		56	5l.	54		69		82		90		30		63		58		84		92	10l.	41		22		59		75		3400		16	3l.	48		50	3l.	92	30l.
101		60	3l.	59		70		88	2l.	92	2l.	34		64		62		91	200l.	94		42		26		61		80		6		19		50		51		96	
4		65		61		71	2l.	92		94		36		69		63		92		95		44		28		62		81		11	3l.	20	3l.	51		52		97	2l.
7		67		63		72		93		1202		39		70		65		93	3l.	45	3l.	29		63		86		17		21		52		59		4301	
8		70	2l.	66		73		96		5	2l.	40		72		66		95		2301		48		30		87		18		22		53		62		4	
9		71		70		76		99		9		42	2l.	73		67		98		8		53	10l.	32		66		88		22		26		59		64		9	
10		73		74		77		1004		10		49	2l.	74	3l.	70		2100		9		55		36		169	2l.	90		23		28		62		65		11	
11		75		80		78		5		13		50		75		71		1		12		56		37		73		94		25	2l.	29		64		67	5l.	14	
12		78		87	25l.	83		10		15		54		77		72		2		13		59		39		76		95		29		34		65		69		18	
14	25l.	82		88		84		14		19	2l.	56		79		73	2l.	3	2l.	14		60		41		78		97	5l.	32		35		70		73		22	
15		84		92		89		17		21		61		81		74		5		18		66		46		84		3208		33		36		72		77		25	
18	5l.	92		93		93		18		23		62		82		76		6		19	5l.	67		49		87		10		37		38		74	3l.	78		28	
20		93		95	2l.	94		21	2l.	24		63		83		77	3l.	7		22		69	2l.	53	5l.	91		22		39		40		82		85		32	
21		99		97		97		25		30		64		86		81		10		29		72		64	15l.	93		23		41		41		85		88		34	
30		402		600		99		26		35		71		88		82		14		30		74		65		97		24		45		42		86		91		36	
31		3		3		803		29		36	10l.	72		93		85		15		33		80		70		99		26		47		44		87		92	2l.	37	
32		6	3l.	7		9		30		37		76		94	2l.	86		18		35	3l.	86		71		3000		27	5l.	49		47		88		93		38	
35		8		9		12		33		38		77		98		87		22	2l.	41	2l.	87	2l.	75		3		28		50		48		93	5l.	97	50l.	43	3l.
36		10		14		17		35		41		82		1704		90		25		43		91	5l.	76		4		29		51		50		94		4105		47	
38		11		16		18		39		43		86		5		91		27		44	2l.	92		79		7		30		54		52		97	3l.	7		50	
40	15l.	12		17		21		40		45		89		6	5l.	96		30		55		93		81		9		36		55		53	3l.	99	50l.	8		51	
43	5l.	13	3l.	19		29		43	2l.	50		93		11		98		31		57		95		82		10		40		57	3l.	56	30l.	3900		11	2l.	53	
53		14		20		31		45		54		98		13		1901		33	5l.	58		99		83	10l.	11		43		58		66				12		57	
55		17		21		32		47		55		1503		15		3		37		60		2600		85		14		45		66		71		2		18		58	
56		18		22		35	5l.	51		59		4		17		6		39		62		1		87		15		49		68		74		9		19		60	
61		23		23		37		52		60		5		18		7		42		65		2		88		18	3l.	50	2l.	70		77		10		20		65	
64		24		25		38	2l.	53		64		14		19		13		45		68		3	10l.	90		20		51		72		78		11		24		68	
71	2l.	25		27		40		54	5l.	73	3l.	17		21		16		47		71	5l.	8		95	3l.	24		52		73		83	2l.			27		71	
74		26		30		41		55		77		18		23		18		50		72		9		96		27		53		76	2l.	85		12		28		74	
75		28		32		44		57		79		19		24	3l.	23		52		74		11		97	2l.	32		58	5l.	77		86		14		31		76	2l.
78	3l.	29		33	2l.	54		62		80		24		28		24		54		79		13		2803		34		61	3l.	79		91		15		34		77	5l.
81		30		35		55	3l.	66	3l.	81		33		29		25	5l.	55		81		15	3l.	6		36		63		80		94		16		36		78	2l.
82		31		36		56		69		82		35		35		28		56		85		16	10l.	8		42		64		81		96		19	15l.	41		80	2l.
85		32		38		57	3l.	70		85	3l.	43		39		29	5l.	60	2l.	87		17		9		47		65	5l.	82		98		22		42		83	
86		33		42		59		73	3l.	86		45	3l.	42		32		62	2l.	90		18	2l.	12		48	3l.	66		90		3701		25		45		86	
95		35		43		66		75		87		48		43		33		67		92		20		21	3l.	53		67		95		2		28		54		87	
203		36		45		68		78		90		49		46		34		70		94		22		22		54		71		97		3		34	25l.	56		89	
6		39		46		72		79		92		51	2l.	47		35		74		95		23		23		55		75		99		7		36		57		90	
13		40		47	50l.	74		82		96		52	3l.	49		36		75		97		24		30		56		76		3500		13		37		58		91	
16	2l.	42		48		76		83		98		53		50		37	2l.	77		98		25		31		57		78		2		17		40		63	3l.	95	
18		44		49		77		84		1300		55	2l.	52	2l.	43		80		99	10l.	26		32		58	5l.	85		3		24		43		69		97	
27		48		50		82		85		2		56	10l.	54	2l.	46		83		2402		29	2l.	37	2l.	61		86		8		25		48		71		4401	
31		50	3l.	55	2l.	84		87	3l.	6	15l.	57		59		56	2l.	84		3		32		44		65		87		9		27		50		72		2	
34		52	3l.	57		88		88	3l.	8		59		60		57		86		7		34	3l.	47		69		88		11		28		51	3l.	73	2l.		

DEDUCTION at Fifteen per cent.

For a Prize of				receive			
£	400	0	0		£	340	0	0
	200	0	0			170	0	0
	100	0	0			85	0	0
	50	0	0			42	10	0
	30	0	0			25	10	0
	25	0	0			21	5	0
	15	0	0			12	15	0
	10	0	0			8	10	0
	5	0	0			4	5	0
	3	0	0			2	11	0
	2	0	0			1	14	0
	1	10	0			1	5	6

I certify the above to be a juſt and true Liſt of the Prizes drawn in the Pettie's Iſland Caſh Lottery, for the benefit of Norrinton Preſbyterian Church, &c.

STEPHEN BAYARD, Check Clk.

N. B. It is requeſted that the fortunate adventurers would not call for their prize money for two or three weeks, as the moſt of the tickets in this claſs were ſold upon credit.

Best possible image.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE following Speech of Lord Belhaven, delivered in the Scotch Parliament, on the ſubject of the union between the two kingdoms, and juſt before that event took place, is well worthy of a column in your paper at this juncture. We ſhall there find, that the greateſt miſeries a people have ever ſuffered have ariſen from diviſions among themſelves; and that unanimity might have prevented them. The current of opinion (thank Heaven) ſets ſtrongly in favour of the meaſures adopted by the Congreſs, and nine tenths of the people are of one way of thinking. In this ſituation of things, it is impoſſible to ſay what are the motives that influence ſome perſons in the Colonies, to go on publiſhing in the manner they do. Are they deſirous of holding us up to the Miniſtry as a divided people, thereby to draw on us the moſt dreadful of all calamities?— In charity, I would hope otherwiſe, and that they are impelled by a miſtaken zeal, but really mean well to their country. If this be the caſe, I am perſuaded the following obſervations will have weight with them; and that henceforth they will not ſow the ſeeds of faction in America. But if they are dupes to the wicked deſigns of others, or if they are governed by a reſtleſs ambition, and, to attain diſtinction as the leaders of a party, are willing to embroil their country in a civil war, let them look to the conſequences. Should their labours be crowned with ſucceſs, it is very poſſible they may be the firſt who expire in the flames of their own kindling.

My Lord Chancellor,

BY what experience I have had in this world, I always found, that when diviſions are once come to that conſiſtency, as to form themſelves in factions, upon different meaſures, and oppoſite deſigns, that then reaſon and reaſoning make but a very ſmall impreſſion upon either of the parties. What I ſhall ſay on this head, is to advance this poſition, viz. That there is more danger to our nation and national concerns, by diviſions and factions, than by any miſtakes in fit and adaquate meaſures, if they be unanimouſly gone upon.

A wrong meaſure, eſpecially in reſolutions, may be rectified and redreſſed, when we come to a more full view of the affair: And though ſometimes they prove unſucceſsful, yet unanimity endures a ſhock with firmneſs; but diviſions and factions increaſe and multiply, and that from very ſmall beginnings, ſo as to render all perſuaſions abortive; and that more eſpecially amongſt men of honour, who, as they are generally more grateful, conſtant and firm to their words and parties, ſo upon diſappointments, they are more prone to reſentment and revenge, the moſt dangerous of all paſſions, and the moſt fatal to the very being of nations.

What I plead for, my Lord, at this time, is unity. Whatever you would have done, let it be done *(nemine contradicente)* and it will not want its own weight, for I am perſuaded that whatever reſolution this Honourable Houſe ſhall come to, a wrong meaſure is preferable to a good one, if there be unanimity in the one, and faction at the bottom of the other.

My Lord, that I may not ſeem to ſpeak without book, I could adduce inſtances from the hiſtories of Europe, to confirm what I have ſaid, and from none more than that of our neighbours the States of Holland, whoſe unity has raiſed them to the grandeur and riches they are poſſeſſed of at this day. They wanted not wrong meaſures, and unſucceſsful attempts, but their unanimous firmneſs in the vindication of their Liberty, hath made good the verity of their motto: *Concordia res parvæ creſcunt.*

But waving what is foreign, I ſhall only confine myſelf to our own hiſtories, and by four examples, I ſhall make it evidently appear, that our predeceſſors, when in a good underſtanding among themſelves, were always in a condition to defend their rights and liberties againſt the Engliſh, and that they never did prevail over us, ſave when we were divided and broke by factions.

The firſt inſtance is, of that famous controverſy about the right of ſucceſſion to Alexander the third; the ſtory is ſo well known, that I ſhall not give this Honourable Houſe the trouble of hearing it repeated, but ſhall only ſay, we divided upon it: What followed upon that? The King of England gave us a King: What was the conſequence of that? Both of us paid very dear for it. For as the Hiſtorians of both nations tell us, there followed upon it the longeſt and moſt bloody war that ever was betwixt two nations: Then, and not before, could it be ſaid, that England had any pretence of homage from us.

Pray, my Lord, had it not been better that our predeceſſors had, of themſelves, choſen the worſt of the competitors, yea, the worſt man of the nation, by a general conſent, rather than to have ſuſtained thoſe calamities which follow'd on that diviſion.

The other time, my Lord, that we groaned under Engliſh bondage, was by Cromwell, who knew as well how to divide, as how to fight. We had called home King Charles the ſecond, as ſucceſſor to his father; Cromwell enters Scotland with an army, and prevails: What was the reaſon of it? Was his army comparable to ours for number? He knew very well King Charles the firſt, his maſter, had come upon us with a far better army, and we leſs prepared and leſs accuſtomed to war, and yet, when ſword in hand, was neceſſitated to give us a valuable treaty at the Bircks. He knew very well that we had the remains of that gallant army, which had procured us ſo good conditions at the treaty of *Rippon*; and who afterwards had raiſed the Parliamentary power above that of their Sovereign. He knew that we had the brave troops that had preſerved the north of Ireland from the Iriſh rebels. Whence then came all theſe hopes of Oliver? It came, my Lord, from our diviſions. We were united in thoſe former times, and broken then. In ſhort, we had the *Hamiltons*, *Grahames* and *Campbells*, each driving on oppoſite deſigns. Yea, my Lord, faction was come to that height of enthuſiaſm, that when we came to fight Cromwell at Dunbar, we would not fight but as Gideon did the Madianites, although we had no ſuch warrant for it.

The two inſtances where our unity preſerved us from the fatal conſequences of war with England, are thoſe of King David, and King James the firſt, after we had recovered our liberty under the conduct of the noble Bruce, who had forced the grand-child by a moſt ſolemn renunciation to vomit up the claim of homage, unjuſtly impoſed by the father upon us. Two unhappy accidents put theſe two Kings in the hands of the Engliſh: Did they let go the opportunities to trump up their claim of homage? No, my Lord. What hindered them to proceed further? King David had loſt a conſiderable battle, was their priſoner himſelf, many of the nobility killed and taken, England ſucceſsful againſt France at the ſame time, and their King priſoner in England, King James the firſt was their priſoner, being forced to flee from the unjuſt deſigns of his uncle Robert, and as unjuſtly made priſoner by them: Theſe occaſions, my Lord, did appear favourable enough for England to make uſe of their time, but our firm unanimity put a ſtop to their deſigns: We declared we would not obey our Kings, as long as they were under Engliſh power and influence, and ſo both our armies in France, and Peers in Scotland, refuſed their orders, as long as they were in England, looking upon them not as their King's commands, but the commands of an enemy: And thus we were preſerved, and our Kings delivered to us upon ranſom.

My Lord, I have obſerved that England never let go any opportunity, neither before nor ſince the union of the two crowns, to bring us under their power; and I am perſuaded, that the heats and animoſities amongſt us theſe ſeveral ſeſſions of Parliament paſt have, among other things, occaſioned that threatening and unaccountable act of Parliament, wherein they characteriſe our miniſters, and criticiſe our acts, as it hath alſo given a new birth to thoſe contemptible and ignorant pamphlets, come out of late againſt the ſovereignty and independency of our nation. Will you prevent the conſequences of what is deſigned againſt us? Be as united as they, in your actings againſt them: Did Whig and Tory differ about us? No, my Lord: The two Houſes, though in civil war among themſelves, did vye with one another, which of them ſhould have the honour to give us the ſharpeſt and ſevereſt blow.

To conclude, would you quench the fire that appears to be raiſed againſt us in England? Be unanimous, and I hope the caſe is not as yet ſo deſperate, but what our predeceſſors have found, we may yet find the like.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 16.

The Lively frigate of war is lately ſtationed at Marblehead, in order to harraſs and impreſs the ſeafaring inhabitants of that town. It is ſaid to be by order of Admiral Greaves, in conſequence of the miſconduct of his Purſer, John Williams, who had two boxes conſigned him in the ſhip Champion, Captain Fellows, which arrived there from Great-Britain between the firſt of December laſt, and February inſtant. Theſe packages, agreeable to the Continental Aſſociation, ought to have been re-ſhipped, or delivered to the Committee of Inſpection for ſale, or to be ſtored during the continuance of the Aſſociation, but inſtead hereof Williams utterly refuſed to comply with the Aſſociation, and with ſome other inferior officers of the navy demanded the boxes, alledging that they contained candles for Admiral Greaves. The Committee, as well as the Town, thought the doings of the Continent too important to be thus treated by a common Purſer, and the matter was ſo regulated that the candles were detained, until application was made to the Committee in the name of the Purſer, for ſelling the ſame, and the Aſſociation was fully complied with. For this inſtance of fidelity in the Committee and Town, is that community, conſiſting of about ſeven thouſand inhabitants moſtly dependent on trade and navigation, thus arbitrarily treated; which muſt convince the American Colonies, that had they not nobly reſolved to maintain and defend their Rights and Liberties, the moſt inſignificant officers of the Crown would have been authoriſed and encouraged to inſult them. The crew of the Lively are not ſuffered to land by the inhabitants of Marblehead, who ſeem determined to defend themſelves againſt theſe unjuſtifiable proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 27.

His Excellency Governor Eden has further prorogued the General Aſſembly of Maryland to the 27th of March, by proclamation.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Jan. 18.

"The French tranſlations of the addreſs to the inhabitants of this country, which were ordered by the Congreſs to be ſent here, are not yet come to hand; but there has been a tranſlation made at Quebec, and manuſcript copies of it handed about among the French Bourgeois (our Printer dares not publiſh any thing of that nature) but they have been ſo little accuſtomed to ſpeak or think on ſubjects of that kind, and are ſo much afraid of giving the ſmalleſt offence to government, that they will avoid taking any part in the matter.—The Nobleſſe enter very ſanguinely into the ſcheme of raiſing troops, but the Prieſts, we are well aſſured, diſapprove of it. The greateſt part of the Nobleſſe reſide in this diſtrict, and upwards of 50 of them are gone down to Quebec, to pay their reſpects to the Governor, and attend a ball uſually given by government on the Queen's birth-night. They expect to come back with commiſſions in their pockets, but our Governor has not yet received his inſtructions. Wheat, owing to the great orders laſt year, is extravagantly high, nothing leſs than 3s. 9d. (equal to 5s. 3d. Pennſylvania currency for our buſhel.) We would be glad to know whether the reſolve of the Congreſs will be adhered to, in dropping connection with us unleſs we come into their meaſures. In this caſe, we muſt order ſhipping from England. We have never exported more than 10,000 buſhels of flax-ſeed in a year; the ſmall quantity exported is owing to the low price, being often at 2s. and 2s. 6d. This year it has been as high as 5s. 6d. and if before ſpring the people are aſſured of a good price, there will be 100,000 buſhels raiſed in the province, or even more."

At a Meeting of the Committee of York County, at York Town, the 14th day of February, 1775.

PRESENT THIRTY-NINE MEMBERS.

THE Committee took into conſideration the Proceedings of the late Provincial Convention, &c.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we heartily approve of the Proceedings of that Convention.

The Committee apprehending that, from the non-importation agreement, and the preſent ſtate of public affairs, that unleſs great care be taken, there would in a ſhort time be a ſcarcity of gunpowder, which is ſo neceſſary to our Indian trade and the hunters of this province: Therefore Reſolved, That we recommend it to the ſeveral members of this Committee, that they, in their reſpective townſhips, with the aſſiſtance of the townſhip Committee-Men, do diſcountenance the conſuming of that article but for the moſt uſeful purpoſes.

It being repreſented, that ſundry perſons in this county had formed themſelves into military aſſociations, and that they would diſcontinue them, if diſagreeable to this Committee; upon conſideration of which, Reſolved unanimouſly, That we by no means would diſcourage thoſe proceedings, on the contrary we are of opinion, That ſuch aſſociations, if conducted with prudence, moderation, and a ſtrict regard to good order, under the direction of men of probity and underſtanding, would tend much to the ſecurity of this country againſt the attempts of our enemies.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend to the inhabitants of this county, a ſtrict adherence to the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and the directions of our late Provincial Convention; and that in caſe any Townſhip Committee ſhould meet with obſtruction, in carrying the ſame into execution, that we will and the reſt of the county ought to aſſiſt them.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Townſhip Committee-Men in this county ought, as ſoon as poſſible, to collect the flour and grain ſubſcribed for the poor of Boſton, and convert the ſame into caſh, and that they immediately pay ſuch caſh, and all other monies ſubſcribed, into the hands of Meſſrs. Joſeph Donaldſon and George Irwin, who with the direction of any ten of the Committee are to remit the ſame in bills of exchange to the Committee of Boſton for the poor of that place.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in caſe the Committee of Correſpondence of this province, appointed at the laſt Convention, ſhall think proper, or if a majority of the County Committees ſhall conſider it expedient, that another Provincial Convention ſhould be held, we do appoint James Ewing, Michael Swope, James Smith, Thomas Hartly, and Henry Slegle, Eſquires, and George Irwin, George Eichelberger, David Kennedy and John Houſton, or any five or more of them, as the deputies of this county, to attend ſuch Convention, and to agree to ſuch matters and things as may be deemed neceſſary for the ſafety and welfare of this province, or the common cauſe of American Liberty.

Extract from the proceedings of the ſaid Committee,

GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER, Clerk.